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JOURNAL

FROM

Calcutta in Bengal, by Sea, to Bufferah :

From thence

Across the GREAT DESART to ALEPO :

And from thence to

MARSEILLES, and thro' France to ENGLAND.

In the YEAR MDCCL.

By Mr. BARTHOLOMEW PLAISTED,

In the East-India Company's Service.

To which are added,

Capt. ELLIOT'S Directions for passing over
the LITTLE DESART, from Bufferah, by the
Way of Bagdad, Mousul, Orfa, and Aeppo ;

An Account of the Countries, Cities, and Towns
adjacent to Bengal ;

With a MAP by Mr. PLAISTED :

AND

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS
OF THE

DODDINGTON EAST-INDIAMAN,

Till she was unfortunately wrecked on the East
Coast of Africa.

With a Daily Account of the TRANSACTIONS of twenty-
three of the People, who were miraculously saved on
an uninhabited and barren Island :

A DRAUGHT of which is prefixed,

By Mr. WEBB,

One of the MATES belonging to the said Ship.

The SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. KINNERSLY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.
MDCCLVIII.

Bulletin to Aliboo 23

steps on Account of the Return of
Tunney Academy, we hope to make
greater Headway. In the past the Com-
munity has done more than
celebrated in their religion, but during the
last year





P R E F A C E.

THE following Journal had remained for ever in Obscurity from the little Inclination I have of appearing in Print, had I not been intreated by some Friends who, by Persuasion, have at last convinced me of the Utility it may be of to future Travellers, as a Guide they may certainly rely on. For Tavernier, from whom I naturally expected very authentic Accounts, has so far deviated from the true State of Things in crossing the Desart, that was I not aware his Voyages were collected after he had done travelling (mostly from his Memory) I should have been suspicious that many Things delivered as his, had been the Produce of some of those Chamber Geographers who describe whole Kingdoms, and their different Roads, without ever having stept out of their Mother-Country, and are as little capable of judging of the Authors from whom they make an extract: It was this induced me to be so minute in describing the different Soils of the Desart I passed over, because

P R E F A C E.

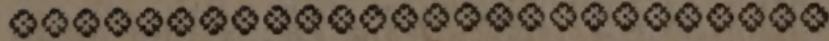
cause from thence appears the great Error in Tavernier when he says (that so many Camels are loaded with Firing) which had I relied on, I might have put myself to an enormous Expence in Carriage for an Article that is to be found in abundance all the Way you travel. Many more such Errors may be found, by comparing this Journal with former ones. I have annexed by way of APPENDIX, An Account kept by Capt. Eliot, a Gentleman I well knew, that the Voyager may make his Choice what Rout to take after his Arrival at Bufferah, and the short Description of Aleppo is extracted from Dr. Russel, with whom I had the Pleasure of being acquainted, without which it might have appeared somewhat defective; for the same Reason I have added a few other Things from undoubted Authorities, to supply the Place of my own Inexperience; all which are sufficiently noticed, to avoid the Imputation of Plagiarism.

E R R A T A.

PAGE 2. Line 18. for *of*, read *or*. p. 9. l. 3. for *retired*. r. *retire*. p. 22. l. 9. for *in*, r. *is*. p. 24. l. *ult.* for *set*, r. *sets*. p. 1. *ibid.* for *August*, r. *April*. p. 48. l. *ult.* add, *agreed for Part, &c.* p. 56. l. 9. for *five hundred*, r. *five thousand*. p. 65. l. 15. add, *Horsemen*. p. 68. l. 19. add, *in Pearls*. p. 80. l. 17. for *Rnig*, r. *Ring*. p. 82. l. 21. for *assert*, r. *asserted*. p. 90. l. 6. for *they*, r. *there*. p. 97. l. 12. for *At Surat a Rupee*, r. *A Surat Rupee*. p. 120. l. 21. add, *care*. p. 157. l. 17. add, *the*. p. 170. l. 3. for *Lewis IV*. r. *Lewis XIV*. p. 192. l. 20. for *Bellaire* r. *Bellain*. p. 193. l. 6. for *geral* r *general*. *ibid.* l. 13. for *AB's*. r. *AR's*. p. 196. l. *ult.* for *Caffembugar* r *Caffembussat*, p. 197. l. 3. dele the full Point, and add a Comma,



A
J O U R N A L
F R O M
Busserah to Aleppo, &c.



S I R,

Y Voyage being now at an
End, you will undoubtedly ex-
pect that I should give you an
Account of it, with all the
remarkable Occurrences which I met with
on the Road, in consequence of the Pro-
mise which I made you at parting. There-
fore to be as good as my Word, I have
sent you this Journal, which not only con-
tains the common Observations of Tra-
vellers, but also some necessary Cautions
how to avoid those Errors, that the unex-
perienced may be apt to fall into in their

B Passage

Passage through a Country so little frequented by *Europeans*. To this I shall add an Account of my Expences, and of the Mistakes and Errors which I inadvertently fell into, which may serve as a Caution for others to avoid the like.

I shall begin my Account from *Bengall*, but as you have probably had a Relation of my Voyage from thence to *Gombroon* from Capt. *Robinson*, I shall pass that over very slightly.

You may remember that I took my Leave of you *November* the 28th, 1749, and got on board the *Essex*, Capt. *Robinson*, the 30th, who was at *Injelly*, and we weighed from thence at seven, before Noon on the same Day. We had a quick Passage from thence to the Island of *Zoloan* or *Ceylon*, seated at the South End of the Peninsula of *India* on this Side the *Ganges*. We made it on the 10th of *December*, when the North East *Monsoon* left us, and a Calm ensued: However we met with a Current which set us round the Island in twenty four Hours in a surprizing manner; insomuch that on the 14th, about Sunrise, we saw the Land about Cape *Comorin* being the most Southern End of the Peninsula abovementioned;

and the Sea wind beginning to blow from the West South West, we got into *Anjang* at half an Hour past ten the same Night. This is a Fort belonging to the *English*, and was built at the Company's Charge in the Year 1695. It is naturally fortified by the Sea on one Side, and a little River on the other, but they have no good Water nearer than the Distance of a League.

Here we found his Majesty's Ship the *Ruby*, Capt. *Knight*, who was bound to the Northward and weighed the next Morning with the Land-wind. We being desirous of his Convoy weighed likewise at eight before Noon, and went after him, for we had heard of the Loss of the *Restoration Grab*, Capt. *Leak*, it being taken by *Angria*. The *Ruby* had a small Ship, called the *Dragon*, in tow, so we soon came up and kept her company till the 18th, when we came to an Anchor at *Cochin*, a Settlement of the *Dutch*, on the Coast of *Malabar*. Here we found the small Pox which raged to so great a Degree that it was little inferior to a Plague, no less than 200 having died in a Week; and the Man of the House where we lodged had twenty five down of this Disease, at the Time of our Arrival.

Cochin is a Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, and is seated in about ten Degrees of North Latitude. It was built by the Portuguese, and was very large, but the Dutch becoming Masters of it, they contracted it to one tenth of the Size, insomuch that it is now but six hundred Paces long and two hundred broad. It has two large Bastions with Curtains so thick, that two rows of large trees are planted thereon, which serve for a Shade from the scorching Heat of the Sun. Some of the Streets built by the Portuguese are still standing, and a Church made use of by the Dutch, and the Cathedral which serves for a Warehouse. The Houses are covered with Tiles about the Breadth of one's Hand and are fastened to the Laths. Some make their Windows with a kind of Lattices, others of Canes curiously twisted together, and others of Mother of Pearl, made so thin that they become transparent and serve instead of Glass. The Governor's House is the only one built after the Dutch Fashion, and there is a Canal cut from the River, which washes Part of the Walls by the Governor's House, and reaches as far as the Middle of the City.

The King of *Cochin*, who is little more than a Vassal to the *Dutch*, has a Palace built with Stone, and the straggling Village not far from the Palace is called old *Cochin*. It has a Bazar or Market Place where all the Commodities produced in the Country are to be sold. The Water of this Place is very unwholesome, and causes swelled Legs in those who drink constantly of it, some of which are above a Yard about at the Ankle. But the *Dutch*, to prevent this Disease, send for their Water from a distant Place. The Jews were formerly very numerous here, but they are now much reduced ; however they still have a Synagogue.

We weighed Anchor on the 24th of December, and directed our Course through the *Laccadiva Islands*, and considering every Thing, had a tolerable good Passage; we saw Cape *Ras-Algate*, a Promontory of *Arabia* the happy, on January the 14th, when it bore from us North North West, distant eight Leagues. Then we stood over to the *Persian* Shore, which we made on the 20th, to the Eastward of Cape *Jasquez*. We kept running along this Shore from Sun-rise till three in the Afternoon, dur-

ing which Time we got round the Cape. About four Leagues distant from hence we found the Water to shoal to four Fathoms, though our Draught takes no notice of it. At three the next Morning the pleasant Breeze which we had brought along with us forsook us, and we were taken a back with an excessive hard and cold Gale of Wind, with thick, hazy Weather, which was succeeded by drizzling Rain. This rendred our Passage up the *Persian Gulph* both unpleasant and tedious. However we made a shift to work up the Ship to *Gombroon* where we anchored. Here Capt. *Robinson* meeting with a good Market for his Cargo, was under no Necessity to go up as far as *Busheer*, or *Bowchier* to dispose of it there.

Gombroon, called by the Natives *Bander Abassi*, is a Seaport Town standing on a Bay about four Leagues to the Northward of the East End of the Island of *Kishmish*, called falsely in our Maps *Quessimo*. It is likewise three Leagues from the famous Island of *Ormus*, where the *Portuguese* had formerly a Settlement. The best Houses are built with Bricks dried in the Sun, made with a Composition of Clay, Sand, chopped

chopped Straw and Horse-dung mixed together. They stand close to each other and are flat on the Top, and have each a square Turret which rises considerably higher than the rest of the Structure, having Holes on each Side for the free Passage of the Wind and Air. Here those that stay in the Town sleep every Night during the Summer Season. The meaner Sort of People live in miserable Huts made with the Boughs of Date or Palm-trees and covered with their Leaves.

The Streets are both narrow and short, with many Turnings; and the Houses almost join together at the Top, and yet sometimes when the Weather is hot one can hardly pass along them, they are so sultry. The better Sort of People are clad after the *Persian Mode*, but those who are poor can scarce get any Cloths to their Backs, and many of them, both Men and Women, go quite naked, except a Clout to cover what Decency requires them to hide.

The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here, which is a great Advantage to the Trade of the Place. It is in such a bad Situation, that all Necessaries are want-

ing but Mutton and Fish. However all other Provisions are brought hither in sufficient Plenty, and are tolerably cheap : Nor have they any Water that is fit to drink, but what is brought from a Place three Miles distant, except in a few Cisterns which are dry one half of the Year. The Hills near it are likewise barren, and the very Rocks have a saltish Taste, insomuch that when the Rain falls, which is but seldom, the Waters which run down the Hills in Rivulets, are crusted with a fine white Salt on the Sides, but it is bitterish and not fit for use. Those who can afford it keep Camels which are daily employed in fetching Water from *Afseen*, which is fifteen Miles off, and is better than that which may be had nearer the Town.

The Weather is so hot in *June, July and August*, that it renders *Gombroon* very unhealthy, and has such an Effect on the Water in the Sea, that it emits an intolerable Stench, as some think. But I rather imagine it proceeds from the Putrefaction of the Shell-fish which are then thrown on Shore in great Quantities. However the Air then tarnishes Gold and Silver as much as the Bilge-water of a Ship. In these Months

Months the better sort of People of the Town, as well as those belonging to the English Factory, retired to *Aseen*, where there are Gardens, with Plenty of *Seville* Oranges, and other Fruits, as well as Roots and Herbage. But though it is hot in the Summer, it is so cold in the Winter that the *Europeans* are obliged to wear Cloth Coats lined with Fur.

The *Banyans* from *India* are pretty numerous here and have so much Influence over the *Shamasheen* or Governors, by dint of Presents, that no Cows are allowed to be publicly killed; for these Animals are had in the highest Veneration all over *India*. The Grapes, Melons and Mangoes which are brought to *Gombroon* are produced in the Vallies beyond a very high Mountain near it: The Reflection of the Sun-beams by this Mountain is one reason of the excessive Heat in the Summer Months, and the Snow with which it is covered from *November* till *March* is the principal Cause of the Change of the Air to the other Extreme.

Being now, at it were, left to myself, I was to determine in what manner, and by what way it would be best to pursue my Journey; my Inclination was for *Spahawn* or

Ispahan, because I could then go by the Way of *Persepolis*, and as I was provided with all things necessary, I was desirous of taking a Draught of the Ruins of a Place so celebrated by ancient Historians ; for I could not help thinking there might have been many material Alterations since the Time of *Cornelius le Brun*. Besides, the better to execute my Design, I had provided myself with his Designs, that by comparing them with the Originals, I might more readily perceive their Excellencies or Defects. But I soon found it was altogether impracticable, or at least exceeding dangerous to travel that Road ; for though *Shaw* or *Shah Rook* had been seated on the Throne for near fifteen Months past, yet the whole Kingdom had not been reduced to his Obedience. I was informed he was then at *Mesched* near the *Caspian Sea*, attempting to bring some potent Tribes in that Neighbourhood under Subjection. These have been always troublesome Neighbours to the *Persians*, and unwilling to submit to their Yoke ; for as many of them live in Tents like the wandring *Arabs*, and have plenty of Horses, they can readily change their Habitations upon the Appearance of an Enemy,

Enemy, though with regard to those who live in Towns the Case is otherwife.

But be this as it will, it is certain, that the *Shah* was at a great Distance from the Southern Provinces, which rendred travelling unsafe even in Caravans; for each Head of a Town or Village looked upon himself as an independent Sovereign, and demanded exorbitant Duties on all those who pass through their Districts, and were liable to be plundered for Non-payment. In peaceable Times a single Man might have passed safely from one Extremity of *Persia* to the other without any Danger, but since the Tyranny and Depredations of *Nadir Shah* the whole Country had assumed a new Face, for there was now not above one House in ten but was deserted of Inhabitants, at least if we may judge of other Places by what appeared at *Gombroon*. Nay, according to the Report of Mr. *Savage*, Agent to the *East-India Company* at that Place, there had been less Oppression there, as being at a great Distance from the Court, than in other Towns, which were more exposed by being near it. To what a calamitous Condition then must the greatest Part of the Kingdom be reduced.

The

The bad Character of *Nadir Shah* is almost universally known, as well as the Cruelties which he committed ; and yet we must allow him to be a good Soldier, and that he knew how to reward Valour in others. He made no Difficulty of seizing the Effects of his Subjects, but then he would allow that Privilege to no one besides, for he was very ready to discountenance all Robberies and Oppressions in others, and would send an armed Force on the least Complaint to suppress all Disorders of that kind ; and his Commands were so speedily executed that sometimes the Plunderers were taken in the very Fact, and but few were able to secure themselves and their Booty before they were laid hold of ; and then not only the Men were punished with Death, but even the Women and Children too. This extraordinary Severity struck such a Terror in all inferior Governors and Officers, that even in his Time all Persons might travel safely without any Molestation. However his Tyranny grew to such a Height, that he threatned to leave but one Man in ten alive throughout the Kingdom. In short his Cruelties became, in proceſs of Time, ſo insupportable, that the People rather

rather chose to run the Hazard of being massacred in Numbers than to be cut off by Degrees, as they found they must be if they did not stand in their own Defence. He had begun to build Columns of Heads at Spahawn, Shiras and Kerman, and would have proceeded to finish them if whole Provinces had not revolted, and in some sort put a stop to his Proceedings by finding him other Employment.

These Disturbances continued all the remaining Part of his Reign, but did not end with it ; for though *Ali Kouli Khan*, *Nadir Shah's* Nephew, had caused him to be assassinated, and afterwards seized upon the *Persian* Diadem, without Opposition, yet he did not long sit easy on the Throne. He promised to redress, as much as possible, the Grievances of the People, and complained of the Cruelties of his Uncle, who had so deeply stained his Hands in Blood. He assumed the Name of *Adil*, or the *Just*, and instead of demanding fresh Subsidies remitted all the Taxes. But notwithstanding all his Precautions, a new bloody Scene was soon opened, for *Amur Aslan Khan*, the Commander of the Western Provinces, revolted ; *Ibrahim Myrza*, *Adil Shah's* Brother

ther rebelled against him, defeated his Army, put out his Eyes, and deprived him of Life. Soon after this *Ibrahim* procured the Assassination of *Amur Aflan Khan*, but without that Success he expected from it ; for there being no Army in the Eastern Part of the Empire the Inhabitants set up young *Shabrokh* for King at *Mesched*, who was Grandson of *Nadir Shah*. *Shabrokh Shah* being gone to quell a Rebellion of the *Afghans* of *Candahar* on the Eastern Frontier, they set up *Suliman*, the Uncle of *Shah Tahmas*, who was sacrificed at the Return of the *Shah*. However this last was afterwards obliged to yield to *Shah Daud* or *Doub*, of whose Family I have no Information. Some of these last transactions happened while I was in *Persia*.

It is easy to conceive what dreadful Confusion reigned throughout the whole Kingdom during these Changes and Revolutions, and therefore it would be deemed downright Madness to have attempted to travel through the Country at this Time. I therefore judged it more safe to alter my intended Rout, and go up to *Buffarah*, called in the Maps *Bassora* and *Basra*. For this Purpose I took a Passage in a large *Arab Vefsel*,

sel, called a *Trankey*, but in this I was guilty of an Error, for I ought to have gone in a small Packet-boat, which left *Gombroon* on the 12th of February, and then I should have reached *Bussarah* a Month sooner than I did, and at a proper Time to have gone in a *Teckna* to *Bagdad*; but this Mistake was in some measure owing to the *Trankey's* not sailing as soon as promised.

I left *Gombroon* on March the 12th, and went on board the abovementioned *Trankey*, called the *Sallemettee*, that is, the good Voyage, where two *Armenians*, a Jew, the Captain of the Vessel and myself, made one Mess. We passed between the Island of *Kishmish* and the main Land through a good Channel, where there are regular Soundings and a Tide, and where sailing is very safe with the Assistance of a good Pilot. This makes me wonder why our Ships bound from *Gombroon* up the Gulph choose rather to pass on the Outside of *Kishmish*, than to go this Way, for if they are taken with a North-west Wind they must either return or be drove back; whereas by going through this Channel they would be sheltred from it till they reached *Bassidore*, which we did on the third Day. Here the Wind

Wind chopping about to the North-west, we did not get clear till the 11th. In crossing over to *Congo* we knocked off our Rudder, and were in some Danger of foundring. From hence we kept within the Islands, having both Land and Sea Winds and reached *Congune* on the 22d. Our Vessel belonging to this Place, our *Nackadee* stayed here a few Days, for which Reason, having Leisure, one of the *Armenians* was desirous of visiting the hot Springs of *Verdeston*, and sollicited me to bear him company, to which I consented. We were allowed Soldiers by the Sheik, who, with some of our own *Lascars* Servants, &c. made up a Cavalcade of fifty Persons, all mounted on Asses. I must own I went with some Reluctance, because I lost the Opportunity of a fair Wind to carry us round Cape *Verdiston*.

These Springs are situated among the most horrible Mountains and hideous Precipices that I ever beheld, and, which seemed to me to have received their Shape from an Earthquake in former Times. I was desirous of tracing the Stream as far as I could, and for that Purpose climbed up many steep Rocks where the Torrent divides,

vides, and falls down in many Cascades; but at length finding the Danger greater than I expected, I was obliged to give over my Search and return back. I was sometimes forced to creep on all fours under large Pieces of broken Mountains with no small Difficulty. However by what I could judge the Source of this Stream might be five or six hundred Feet high. Thus having satisfied our Curiosity as far as we were able, we returned back to *Congune*. This is a Village seated to the Eastward of Cape *Verdiston* about four Leagues: It is inhabited by *Arabs*, as most of the Villages are along this Part of the *Persian* Coast. It was governed by a Sheik who seemed to be a good sort of a Man, and treated us very politely: It appeared to have no Share in the common Calamities of the Country; for the Ground about it, though very stony, was every where sown with Wheat while the most fertile Soil in other Places lay barren and uncultivated. Here is likewise Plenty of Sheep. *Congune* stands on the South Side of a large River, and has a tolerable Trade, for most of the Pearl which is fished up at *Bareen* on the *Arabian* Side is brought hither to be sold, and there are like-

likewise many fine Horses exported from hence to be carried to *India*. You may anchor here at what Depth you please, and it is four Fathoms about a Quarter of a Mile distant from the Shore.

On the 28th we weighed Anchor at two in the Afternoon, and got under sail, but at Midnight, as we were going round Cape *Verdiston*, we met with an excessive hard Squall of Wind from the North-west, which obliged us to try under our bear Poles. As we were in a Vessel without a Deck, and whose Planks were only fastened or sewed together with Strings, I thought myself to be in more Danger than ever I was since I used the Sea. However she behaved exceeding well and rose to the Sea like an empty Barrel, never shipping the least Spray of Sea-water, though she was deeply loaded. This was owing to her not being top heavy with Masts and Yards as ours are and which cannot be struck upon Occasion. But of this I shall take farther Notice in another Place.

Towards Morning the Wind coming about to the Eastward, but not continuing, we thought it most prudent to run back again for Shelter as far as *Naka Câmall*, a Place

Place between Cape *Verdiston* and *Congune*; where finding the Wind likely to continue we returned to *Congune*; and the 4th of April we got under sail again, but the Wind still blowing down the Gulph we cast Anchor at *Naka Câmall*, where we stayed till the 12th, having been detained seventeen Days in all. The same Day came abreast off *Busheer* or *Bowchein*, and the next Day we anchored at the Island *Carrack* to take in Water. We weighed from thence the same Night, but could not reach the Mouth of the River *Euphrates* before the 18th. We saw low Land about Eleven before Noon, but our *Nackadee* was puzzled to find out the right Channel, but at last, by good Luck, we hit upon it; it is called *Barren*.

Here it will not be improper to observe, that the Water of all the Rivers I had entered hitherto where the Tide ebbs and flows was brackish for a great Way up; though here we found the contrary, for we had not got above half a Mile before the Water was quite changed from salt to fresh, and was as sweet and soft as any I had ever tasted in my Life. Each Side of this River is so thick planted with Date-trees, that it has the Appearance of a Canal cut through a pleasant

pleasant Garden, insomuch that it yields exquisite Delight to those who sail along it : It being, in my Opinion, the finest River in the World.

On the 20th of April I landed at *Buffarab*, and was informed that there was a Caravan ready to set out in fifteen or twenty Days, which I was advised by every one to wait for, but in this they were deceived, and consequently I was so too ; however this was not all my Greivance, for I had other Reasons which made me repent of waiting for it, which will be taken Notice of hereafter. Here I was obliged to abide fifty three Days, in which I had a sufficient Opportunity to make some Remarks upon the Place, if there had been any thing worth Observation ; for though this City is large it has the meanest Aspect and is the worst built of any I ever saw : The Houses are generally two Stories high, flat on the Top, and constructed with Bricks burnt in the Sun, but in such a clumsy manner that the Governor's own House was no better than a Dog-hole. There is not the least Appearance of Architecture in any Part of the Town except in the Mosques, and they lean in such a manner, that they seem ready to tumble

tumble down. The Circumference is very large, which is in some measure owing to the great Number of Date-trees planted within the Walls; some think there are enough to supply all the Inhabitants with Dates, which are their principal Food. It was built by the *Arabians*, who still make up the Bulk of the Inhabitants, and therefore it is no Wonder they should make such Provisions for themselves.

It is seated between the River *Euphrates* and the Desert, which last is close to the Walls; for you are no sooner out of the Gate on the West Side but you are in the Desert. Authors have said, that there is a Canal cut out of the *Euphrates* which runs up as far as *Boffora*, which is a Mistake, for the East End of that City is seated on the Side of that River, and on which the Custom House also stands: There is indeed a Canal from the *Euphrates* which runs from one End of the City to the other and divides it into two Parts, between which there is a Communication by Bridges of Boats. The Ramparts are bad and greatly out of repair, and when I went round it, as far as I could, which was about half Way, in Company with Mr. *Pomfret*, I counted

ninety-nine Bastions or round Towers ; Mr. Pomfret was the Gentleman I lived with all the Time I was there, from whom I received great Civilities as well as from Mynheer Kruphausen.

This City is subject to the *Turks* and under the Government of a Bashaw and a Musoleem ; though the first who is a *Turk* in the Principal. The Garison consists of about three thousand Janizaries ; besides which there are five Gallies under a distinct Bashaw, who is not subordinate to him of the City ; these Gallies are designed to keep the adjacent Countries in awe. The Bashaw of the City has often acted in a very arbitrary manner, and by his Exacti-
ons has been the Occasion of Mutinies and Bloodshed, for the *Arabs* who are the natural Inhabitants will not bear to be rigourously dealt with, for they are a People who are very bold, cunning and revengeful ; there are many Jews here who live by Brokerage and exchanging of Money, but they are kept very poor for political Rea-
sons. There are a few Christians of the Greek Church who have no Priest of their own, for which Reason the officiating Clergymen are *Roman* Missionaries ; but

these on Account of the Rigour of a Turkish Government, are able to make but few Proselytes. Nor have the Carmelite Friars in *Persia* been more successful in their Mission, for during Nadir Shaw's Time, many of them were persecuted, and even obliged to turn *Mahomedans*. In 1691 this City was depopulated by a Plague, of which 80000 of the Inhabitants died, and the rest ran away. It was afterwards repeopled by the wild *Arabs*, who were about twelve Months afterwards brought under Subjection by the *Turks*, who are Masters of the Town to this very Day. But the Trade is not now so considerable as when the *Persians* had it, because the *Turks* are very insolent to foreign Merchants.

I shall now lay down some necessary Rules and Directions for those who intend to travel for *England* by the Way of *Bussarah* or *Baffora* and *Aleppo*; and one of the first Things to be considered, is the Delay we may possibly meet with in taking this Rout; for, when any Person has Business to transact which requires his Attendance, at a particular Time, here the Difference of three or four Months

may

may prove a considerable Detriment, while those who travel with other Views, and are not afraid of Expences, will be but little affected by it. The Government in *Persia*, as has been observed, is so very unsettled, that there is no passing now through that Country without the utmost Danger, and the *Turkish* Bashaws are so often changed, and are of such different Dispositions, that there is no knowing what is to be expected from them till you come upon the Spot. Hence the Demands upon the Merchants are arbitrary and many Times uncertain, there being often no other Rule for these Things but the Will and Pleasure of the Governors of particular Places ; for this Reason Caravans, which were ready to set out, have been retarded for a considerable Time ; besides the Sheiks of the Desert sometimes require exorbitant Duties, which oblige them to deviate from the common Track, whence they are longer on their Journeys, and meet with greater Difficulties therein.

There are generally two Caravans which travel from *Bufferab* to *Aleppo*, one of which consists of light Camels for sale, and usually sets out between the 15th of *April*, and the

15th of June: This is under a greater Necessity of keeping to their Time than others, on Account of the great Demand for Camels in the Ottoman Empire; these are bred in the Desert, and they generally sell three or four Thousand of them every Year, and make their Returns in ready Money. One Reason of going so early is with a Design of coming back with the Merchants Caravan, if they cannot make one of their own. The other Caravan consisting chiefly of Merchants, the Time of their setting out depends principally on the Arrival of the Ships from India, particularly of those from Bengal; for the Goods which these bring are principally purchased at Bussorah, and are partly sent up the River to Bagdad, and partly carried over the great Desert to Aleppo. The Bashaw always endeavours to prevail on the Merchants to take the former Road, because there is another Duty to be paid at Bagdad, for he is always very desirous of fleecing them. However when they come to an Agreement with the Bashaw, they choose to go by the Way of the great Desert, the Carriage being cheaper, and the Impositions on the Road less. The Ships generally arrive from India about the

Beginning of June, and when there is no Impediment, the Caravan usually sets out in the middle of July; but this may be either sooner or later, according to the Time of the Arrival of the Ships.

Besides these there are four Caravans which travel to *Bagdad*, which have no immediate Dependance on the Shipping, because they consist chiefly of Merchants belonging to *Bagdad* and *Persia*; and therefore if a Gentleman so orders his Affairs that the Ship he is on board of arrives at *Gombroon* the latter End of January, or at *Boucheer* the middle of February, he will probably find a Trankey at either of these Places ready to depart for *Bufferah*, and may have a Passage on easy Terms; and if he conforms a little to the Customs of the Country, as he ought in Prudence to do, he will meet with great Civility; however he must take care to carry his own Provisions along with him, for he will meet with nothing but Sheep and Fowls in his Passage, and these he may have at every Place he calls at. But as these People are not over cleanly, he may chance to meet with some Bosom Friends, or rather unmannerly Backbiters, which shifting once a Day will scarce free him from.

He may chance sometimes to meet with no Passage under a Month or six Weeks, and then he may hire a small Trankey to himself for six Tomans or there abouts, and this he may be always sure of having at *Kishmish*. The Conveniences in one of these are but small, and his principal Care must be to shelter himself from the Inclemencies of the Weather which at that Season of the Year will be excessive cold ; but then he will have a quicker Passage, perhaps in fifteen Days ; whereas if he stays till the middle of *March* waiting for a large Trankey, he will find the North-Westers blow so strong, that perhaps he will not get up in forty Days Time ; and I desire this may be the more particularly taken Notice of because I fell into the same Error myself, which occasioned me to arrive so late at *Bussarah* ; whereas had I gone in the little Boat which set out sooner, I might have been there the latter End of *February*, and might have had a Passage to *Bagdad* almost every Week by some Convenience or other, where, if you meet with no Opportunity of travelling over the little Desert, you may be certain of a Passage to *Mousul* ; and had it been my good Fortune

to have taken this Method I should have been at *Aleppo* as soon as I got to *Bufferab*. But as it was, I was obliged to wait for the Desert Caravan, because the Stream of the River runs so strong at that Season of the Year, that I should have been forty Days in going up it to *Bagdad*, and after that I should have been fifteen or twenty Days in travelling to *Aleppo*. However this Road is the best when you get to *Bufferab* in Time; and from *Bagdad* you may proceed to *Aleppo* on Horseback, before the Weather begins to be immoderately hot. But if you take your Passage from *Bengal* in the freight Ship, you will not arrive at *Bufferab* before the latter End of *May*, or not so soon, and then it will be best to join the Merchant's Caravan, though the Time of their fitting out is very uncertain.

However, upon weighing the Whole, and considering the Uncertainty of the Departure of the Caravans, it will be best, if an Opportunity offers, to proceed to *Bagdad*, for you may get from *Bufferab* to *Imareck* or *Hella* in twenty Days by going up the *Euphrates*, and then you may travel by Land on Horseback to *Bagdad* which is seated on the *Tigris*.

The Charges of this Journey are likewise another Thing which ought to be consider-

ed; for those of easy Fortunes may not trouble their Heads about the Largeness of their Expences, while others may be for living in as frugal a manner as possible; and yet all the Money in the World will not free him from the Inconveniences and Fatigues which necessarily attend such a Journey. It may cost a Gentleman who spends his Money freely 1500 or 2000 Rupees; for I believe Mynheer Canta, who was in our Caravan expended a great deal more, for his Carriage alone amounted to 1000. But my own Charges were as follow,

Mamoodies.

For the Camel which carried my Ca-	
javas 75 Piasters, and for 3 more	
at 25 each, which makes 75 more,	
and amount to	900
The two Cajavas with every thing	
belonging thereto, as also 4 Saddles	
and 6 Skins for Water, cost me	
fitting up	246
Two Maunds of Bread being 190	
Pounds	165
Two Maunds of Rice, the same Wt.	104
28 Pounds of Sugar	55
	—
C 3	1470

Brought over 1470

Three Okar of Coffee	18
Twelve Okar of Ghee, a sort of Butter	72
A Dupper or large Leather Bottle	12
Two Matarras or small Leather Bottles for Water, which are exceeding useful	16
Onions, Pepper, &c. as also a Carpet	64
Asses to carry my Luggage to Zebar	20
Spent about 40 Rupees at Zebar, and in the Desert for Hares, &c. the Particulars of which would be too long to insert	216
To my Servant who attended me 50 Piasters	300

Total Mamoodies 2188

All which amount to 48 Pounds *Sterling*, without reckoning any Thing for Liquors, which were supplied *gratis* by Messieurs *Ponfret* and *Kniphausen*; the former lent me likewise a travelling Kitchen and a Tent, which were particular Favours.

Some are very desirous of taking a Horse over the Desert, which cannot be had at *Bussrab* under 500 Rupees; and the Carriage of

of his Water and Provisions will cost 100 more. If the Horse gets safe to Aleppo, which is a great Question, he will not sell it for above 300 Rupees, so that the certain Charge will be 200. Besides, there is no riding a Horse after nine in the Morning on account of the Heat, therefore, upon the whole, I think it a needless Expence; and as for my own Part, I always walked till that Time. The Carriage of every six Dozen Bottles of Liquor will cost 25 or 30 Dollars.

A Tent will be absolutely necessary, for sometimes the Caravan will encamp in the Desert for two or three Days together. With regard to Provisions, there is no carrying of potted Meat, for the Sun will spoil it the first Day, nor yet Butter. But you may provide yourself with Ghee, or boiled Butter, Cheese, thirty or forty Tongues well cured, and a little Salt, and with these you may make a delicious Repast. Onions should be never forgot, because you will meet with Hares almost every Day, and these are all the fresh Meat you must expect. Your Cups and Plates must be of Copper tinned unless you will go to the Expence of Silver; but *China* Ware will be very im-

proper for this Journey. Those who come from *Bengal* may make use of their Rattan Hampers for Provisions, which they may lock up, and their Wine must be put in Chests which will hold about three Dozen each, one of which is to be hung on each Side of a Camel. The Skins for Water must be bought at *Bufferab*, which will be best done by yourself, for there is no trusting the *Arabs*. Let them always be kept full of Water till you set out, and frequently change it, by which Means they will hold the better, and become sweet and clean. You cannot be too careful in this Respect, for Water is principally to be minded. You should likewise have a Kettle which will hold about five Gallons, with a Cock about an Inch from the Bottom; for the Water in the Desert is so muddy, that there is no Way to make it fine, but by filling the Kettle with Water over Night, and drawing it off into your Matarras in the Morning; unless you can think of a better Contrivance. And to say the Truth, you would not make use of this Water at all, if extreme Thirst did not oblige you.

A Person who wants to travel as cheap as possible, may make shift with two Camels

mels well enough, which are thirty Piasters each, which will reduce the first Article in the former Account from 1146 to 284 Mamoodies, excepting four Dollars for two Saddles, and two Skins for Water. Besides half the Provisions are full enough for a Man and his Servant : In this Case I suppose him to ride on the Camel and not in Cajavas, which I would do myself if I was to perform the same Journey over again ; for there is no more Inconveniency in the Motion of the Animal, than there is in the Cajavas, as I have found upon Trial ; the only Difference is being a little covered from the Heat : However the Heat of the Sun is not the most incommodious Circumstance you will meet with on the Road, but that of the North-west Wind ; for this blows directly in your Face, and is as violent as if it came from a Glass Furnace, and penetrates into your very Lungs. This may be probably owing to its passing over such a vast Tract of barren Land heated by the Sun-beams. The *Arabs* turn a Part of their Turbant before their Mouth and Nostrils, by which they find a small Alleivation. It likewise greatly affects the Eyes, which perhaps might be remedied by green

Glass worn like Spectacles and tied behind the Head to keep them fast.

It is not worth while to carry a great Quantity of Liquor, for the Bottles will be apt to break, and the Utensils may be reduced to a small Tea-kettle, two Kettles, which will equally serve for boiling and frying, three Copper Plates and two Sneakers of the same. By thus retrenching your Expences you may pass over the Desert for two Hundred Rupees, and if you associate with a Merchant, for one Hundred. For he perhaps will find you with Provisions all the Way for thirty Piasters, and probably in a better manner than you can do for yourself; but you must never forget Tea and Coffee, and the Equipage belonging thereto.

I now proceed to my Journal of my Journey over the Desert which begins on June the 12th, the Day when the Caravan began its March from *Lassar* to *Chubdar*: as for myown Part I set out early in the Morning for *Zebar*, a Village about three Hours Ride from *Bussarab*, having sent all my Things thither Yesterday, and was forced to take up my Lodging in a mean dirty House, where I waited three Days.

Here

Here the Merchants are supplied with Camels for Carriage.

June the 15th we set out at half an Hour past Eleven for Chubdar, the Place where the Caravan was to rendezvous. We had scarce advanced half a Mile in the Road before my Cajavas broke down; however they were soon set to rights again, and we overtook the Caravan about Four, having had a Spice of a strong North-west Wind, which was excessive hot by blowing over the burning Sands of the barren Desert. It had a bad Effect upon my Eyes, for it made them so sore I could hardly see, though I had covered them with Muslin by way of Prevention. Here I met with Mynheer Canta, his Clerk, and Padre Prosper. At this Place there is Water, and the Ruins of four small Forts, but no Inhabitants. Here I would have the Reader take Notice once for all, that I intend to distinguish the Days on which we proceeded on our Journey from those in which we were encamped, and to set down the Number of the former at the End of each Day's March, that the Distance from Bassora to Aleppo may more readily appear.

Thus

Thus on this Day we are about half a Day's Journey from *Busserah*.

June the 16th, at half an Hour past six in the Morning the Caravan began to move, and we were soon joined by the Mufti, who was travelling to *Bagdad*. I judge the whole Number of our Camels to be about two Thousand, and I was told there were three Hundred Musqueteers, but I do not believe there were above half so many. About Noon my Cajava broke again and I fell through the Bottom of it under the Camel's Belly. In the Evening a great many empty Camels joined us from various Parts of the Desert. At our first setting out the Soil was gravelly and sandy ; but for the greatest Part of the next Day it was chiefly Gravel, with Brush-wood growing thereon. We encamped at Sunset. *Days one and a half.*

June the 18th, we set forward again, at Sunrise, having bent our Course Yesterday and to Day nearly towards the setting Sun, and struck out of the usual Track more into the Desert. The Country was nearly upon a Level and the Soil gravelly with Plenty of Shrubs and a great Number of Hares. At four in the Afternoon the Desert

sert assumed a new Face, for we found ourselves in loose Sand with Shrubs, and one of our People killed a Land Tortoise. My Cajava breaking down again, I rode on the Back of a Camel the whole Afternoon. We encamped in a loose sandy Soil about Eight in the Evening. *Days two and a half.*

June the 19th, we got under march at Four in the Morning, continuing our Course towards the same Quarter; but at Eight we came into an uneven Country being nothing but Hills and Dales, which we first perceived by going down Hill. Here the Sand being loose it lay in Heaps just as it had been driven by the Wind. However there was here and there some large Bushes, but no Hare-holes that we could perceive. At Noon we encamped near a Tribe of *Arabs* who had there pitched their Tents, which are their constant Habitation; and these they remove from Place to Place according to their Conveniency. Here we had Water for our Camels, they having been without in Eighty Miles Journey. The Name of this Place is *Khunigha*, at which we bought Sheep at three Piasters each. *Days three from Bussarah.*

June the 20th, we still continued encamped at *Khunigha*, the Caravan being busy in purchasing Camels. Here Monsieur *Falquir*, a Frenchman, who was brought to *Buffarah* by the *Rose Galley*, and to whom I spared half of my Tent throughout the whole Journey, would needs make an Excursion out of Curiosity to the Tents of the *Arabs*, and was so rash as to enter into one of them. I was sat down to Dinner thinking he was only gone to Mynheer *Canta*'s Tent, to which I sent my Servant to call him, who brought Word back he was not there. Then I began to imagine some Misfortune had befallen him ; therefore in Conjunction with Mynheer *Canta*, I sent three *Arabs* on Dromedaries to seek him, supposing he had wandered out of his Knowledge. These hired a Man belonging to the Tribe, for two Piasters, to direct them to the Tent where he was to be found ; here they met with him surrounded by People who had robbed him of all the Money he had about him, which was seven Piasters. However they brought him away, and very probably saved his Life ; for it was the Opinion of our own *Arabs*, they would have murdered him if he had continued

tinued there till Night. This Place has been noted for Crimes of this kind, for *Khunigha* in the *Arabic Language* signifies to throttle.

June the 21st, we still continued at *Khunigah*, because the Sheik who was our Caravan Bashie wanted Money on Pretence of defraying the Expence of the Caravan, affirming his Soldiers would go no farther without being paid: Though it had been customary to stay till the End of the Journey, and then make every one contribute by a proportionable Assessment, to which those who were merely Passengers paid but little for themselves and Necessaries. But our Sheik, who now shewed himself to be a very dishonest Scoundrel, instead of protecting the Caravans, as his Office should have obliged him to, attempted to plunder it, especially us who were Strangers and some few Merchants, whom he designed should pay the whole Demand. For this Purpose he made me a Visit and told me, he wanted to borrow of the *Frenchman* and me an hundred Fundiklees, which is about fifty Pounds, promising to give us an Account of this Money when he came to *Aleppo*. I was unwilling to comply with this

this exorbitant Request, though I knew some of the Merchants had submitted to pay what he had allotted for their Share. I told him we were no Merchants, nor had brought any Money to lend, but were willing to pay our Proportion, if he would tax the whole Caravan to raise the Money which he wanted, and which ought to be in Proportion to the Number of Camels belonging to each Person in it. This Answer was very far from satisfying the Sheik, for I was made to understand before he left us, that if we did not advance the Sum which he demanded he would leave the *Frenchman* and myself in the Desert. This Threat of his, I must confess, startled me a little, and made me reflect, that he had the Law in his own Hands, and that it would be best to make the Matter up as well as I could. With this Intent I desired the *Frenchman* to lend me fifty Fundicklees out of the sixty which he was possessed of, for I had only fifteen Dollars of my own, hoping we might have got off for one half. But the above Sum being Monsieur's All, he declared he would stand it out and not lend the Sheik a single Fundicklee on his own Account, but that he would trust me with

with the whole to do what I pleased with, provided he run no Risk himself.

Upon this I accepted of the fifty Fundickles, and put them into the Hands of a Merchant as so much lent to the Sheik, to supply his present Exigency, expecting to have it returned when we came to Aleppo; and at the same time used all the Arguments I could to excuse the *Frenchman* from paying any thing. But this Proposition the Skeik would by no means comply with; for though he himself did not understand what the *Frenchman* and I talked about, he could perceive by our Gesture that the *Frenchman* was more unwilling to advance any Money than I. - Besides as we were obliged to talk *Portuguese*, that we might understand each other, my *Arab* Servant, who was present, betrayed our Conversation to the Sheik, and instead of being a true Interpreter, I have reason to believe, made some Additions of his own. This put the Sheik into such a Passion, that he ordered my Comrade to be laid hold of, which they did, and stamped him under Foot, not forgetting to ply him with Blows, to force him to a Compliance. At length upon my Assurance that he had no more than

than ten Fundickles remaining, they were contented to take them, provided I would give them a Note for the other forty, for he would accept of no Security from the *Frenchman*; to which Monsieur thought fit to agree, finding it in vain to stand out any longer, as there is no resisting superior Force.

I was greatly at a Loss how to reconcile this proceeding of the Sheik to his first Pretence of his wanting Money to pay the Soldiers, or for any other Occasion he then might have; and more especially as he promised to return the Money at Aleppo. However this Affair was cleared up when I afterwards demanded the Return of my Note; he altered his Tone, and strongly affirmed that it was a Present to him for his Care of the Convoy.

Most of the Caravan, and even some of the *Arabs* themselves, looked upon this as an Extortion never practised before; and all that he could allege by way of Excuse was, that Mynheer *Canta* had made him a Present of One Hundred and Fifty Fundickles at first setting out, which indeed was true enough, but then our Cases were quite different, for he had a considerable

able Sum of Money to be taken care of, whereas we had nothing but our Cloaths and Provisions, as Passengers only, as in Reality we were nothing else, for we had no Merchandise nor any other thing, which could be a sufficient Foundation for his extraordinary Demand. I had, it is true, a Bill of Exchange for two Thousand Piasters, but this did not come under his Cognizance, whatever it might have done if I had carried the Money with me in Specie. But this was a Distinction that he had not honesty enough to make, and it was sufficient for him that we were Franks, who are generally looked upon in this Part of the World to be as rich as Princes. The best Terms I could perswade him to make, was an Offer of a Receipt that I had freely made him a Present of the Money and Note in question, with a Promise to make no farther Demand during the remaining Part of this Journey. It was in vain to attempt at present to procure any farther Redress, and therefore we were forced to be content till our Arrival at Aleppo.

In the Evening one of his People came in a very abrupt manner, to demand two Fundicles for having had so much Trouble with

with the *Frenchman*. And here I cannot help observing that the *Arab* to whom we paid Two Hundred and Seventy-five Piasters for seven Camels, seemed to have had a principal Hand in the Oppression we had been under, for he was one of the Sheik's Council during the whole Time of the Debate, and made no scruple of sacrificing those who had paid him so handsomely for his Camels, with an Intention, as I suppose, of escaping scot-free himself. Therefore let those who shall pass this Way hereafter put no Trust in any *Arab*, especially those of the Desert, for there is not one of them but is Villain enough to cut your Throat for ten Piasters, if he had a fair Opportunity ; and therefore the utmost Care and Caution is necessary when ever there is Occasion to transact any thing with them, or when you in any sense come under their Power.

June the 22d, we began our March at half an Hour after Sunrise, and about Eight we left the loose sandy Soil behind us, and were got among some low Hills ; we now found a Change of the Soil every Hour, for it was sometimes gravelly, sometimes stony, and frequently a firm Sand with Bushes. At Nine we crossed a Place

which

which resembled the Bed of a River which had been dried up, and at two in the Afternoon we arrived at *Gburare*, which is an old ruined Fort, where there is pretty good Water. Here we met with *Seid Tallub* with the Merchants Caravan who had pitched their Tents at this Place, and we did the same close by them. *Three Days Journey and a half from Bussrah.*

June the 23d, we proceeded on our Journey at Sunrise, as did also *Seid Tallub's* Caravan. The Soil was gravelly at our first setting out, after which we came to a Heath, and then to stony Land. At Nine we arrived at Wells of very bad Water, and so bitter that our Camels would hardly drink of it. Then we continued our Course over a thick Heath, and afterwards we had very barren, stony Land for the rest of the Day, till the time of our Encampment, which was half an Hour before Sunset in a Spot full of Shrubs. *Four Days Journey and a half from Bussrah.*

June the 24th, we began to move before Sunrise, and our Road, for the greatest Part, lay through such stony Ground, that the Camels could hardly find proper Places where to set their Feet. At Eight we past over

over a Piece of Ground all besrewed with Flint-stones. This Day the People belonging to the Caravan killed a great Number of Hares ; and we came to a Place where we found Water and filled our Skins, but did not stop to let our Camels drink. After this we entered a Heath, the Soil of which was damp, and there were several Spots both Yesterday and to Day which seemed to have been flooded ; whence I conclude that in the Winter Season it must be so marshy and full of Water, that there is no passing this Way. At Five in the Afternoon we came to a Place called *Ghudary*, where we met with Wells about six feet deep, the Water of which was just sweet enough to dress our Victuals. What Connection there may be between these Wells and the marshy Places abovementioned is hard to say ; but probably they both were supplied with Water from the same Cause. *Five days Journey and a half from Busserah.*

June the 26th, the Caravan proceeded on the Journey at Sunrise, through marshy Ground full of Shrubs, and afterwards over stony Land. At length we arrived at a kind of a Heath overspread with wild Thyme : but all the rest of the Day our

Road lay through a barren gravelly Soil, where there was scarce a Shrub to be seen, unless in some few Places now and then. At Sunset we encamped on a barren Spot. *Six Days Journey and a half from Bussarah.*

June the 26th, we began to march at Sunrise through a Country which was mostly barren, and at Nine we came to a little Hill covered with red Stones ; afterwards the Land was gravelly and full of Stones, and the Hills in some Places were very steep. At half an Hour past Four in the Afternoon, we encamped at a Place called *Alathla*, and encamped near the Wells, close to which were five Trees, which in the Desert is a very extraordinary Sight ; for these are the first we have met with hitherto. *Seven Days Journey and a half from Bussarah.*

June the 27th. In the preceding Night we were alarmed with the Noise of Thieves who had robbed the Mufti, and carried off all his Baggage. This, as appeared afterwards, was contrived by the Order of our Caravan Bashie. This perhaps had been done before at *Khunigha*, if he had thought the Place had been as convenient for the Undertaking. However he was now determined

terminated the Mufti should not escape scot-free notwithstanding his sacred Character, which should have been had in some Veneration at least by one of the same Religion. But Men so wickedly inclined as these *Arabs*, whose Godliness is Gain, will stop at nothing to enrich themselves. When the Mufti was about to take another Road, the Sheik gave him to understand, that he expected some Present for his Care and Diligence, which the former perhaps thought he did not deserve, or was unwilling to comply with.

The Road to *Bagdad* lies through *Mesched Ali*, and the Sheik pretends there was greater Danger between the Place where we were encamped and this last Town, and therefore advised him to take a Guard of his Soldiers, for whom he expected to be well paid. However the Mufti was unwilling to swallow the Bait, and told him he was determined to run the Risk. The Sheik finding that the Mufti saw through his thin Pretences, made use of this Stratagem to bring him to his own Terms, whether the Mufti thought himself really robbed in good earnest or otherwise, is very hard to say; for Part, some

say half of his Goods, and accordingly had the Remainder returned, and Soldiers allowed him for a Convoy.

This Affair taking up some Time, we could not proceed on our Journey till half an Hour after Six. Our Road sometimes lay over stony Ground, sometimes in sandy Soil, but chiefly among Hills, some of which were as white as Chalk. However in the Valleys there were some large Bushes. We encamped at One in the Afternoon, at a Place called *Hufnie*, near a Pool of Rain Water, which was sweet but muddy. Here we waited for the Return of the Soldiers. *Eight Days Journey from Bussarah.*

June the 28th, we proceeded on our Journey at half an Hour before Sunrife, in a Country which was barren and stony, and where scarce a Shrub was to be seen. The Road was very uneven, for we were constantly ascending and descending. In the Vallies there were a few green Bushes. At Nine we came to a Place covered with Stones of the Colour of Pitch, at the same time that a little Hill close by was of the Colour of Chalk. From thence we passed

D through

through a gravelly Plain, where we met with Shrubs ; and at Five in the Afternoon, we ascended and descended two very rugged Places, which were very difficult for loaded Camels to pass along. We were soon after alarmed with a small Party of *Arabs* which put us upon our Guard. I believe there was not above twenty, though the Fears of the Caravan had magnified them greatly. We encamped before Sun-set in a Place surrounded with little Hills.
Nine Days Journey from Bufferah.

June the 29th, we began to move a little before Sunrise, and in the first Part of the Day we travelled through a Country full of Gravel, and Stones like Shingles ; then stony, and last of all sandy. However the Country in general was not so barren as that we passed over for three Days last past, there being Plenty of Shrubs some of which were very green. We encamped at two in the Afternoon, three Miles short of a ruined Fort called *Akayathar*, near a standing Pool of Water, which was so muddy, it was not fit to drink ; for which reason three Wells were dug pretty near it, wherein they met with Water which was very good. If this Method was put in

Practice

Practice oftener, especially where the Situation of the Ground gave some Hopes of Success, I am persuaded the Scarcity of Water so much complained of would be greatly lessened ; and perhaps in the most improbable Places it would not be wanting if they were to dig deep enough. But it is no Wonder that there are no Persons have public Spirit enough for these Performances, since they have no other Care but to serve themselves, without endeavouring to render travelling over the Desert more commodious to others. Here we remained encamped in Expectation of Merchants from *Mesched Ali*. *Nine Days Journey and a half from Bussarah.*

June the 30th, we continued encamped in the same Place and for the same Reason.

July the 1st, the Caravan began their March before Sunrise, bending their Course directly into the Desert, over a sandy Soil with Shrubs in abundance. After we had travelled five Miles we pitched our Tents, our Caravan Bashie having received Advice that the loaded Camels from *Mesched Ali* were set out on their Journey. About Five in the Afternoon about an hundred of them arrived.

July the 2d, we began to set forward half an Hour before Sunrise, at first through a sandy Soil, and afterwards over gravelly and stony Land. At Nine we passed between a Hill and a Chain of Hills; and near Eleven we arrived at a Place which had a very singular Aspect, it consisting of nothing but sandy Hillocks, over which the travelling was very bad. At One in the Afternoon we entred into a very spungy Plain, full of Shrubs, which we continued passing over till about Five; at which Time we encamped at *Ruselain*, near a Pool overrun with Reeds. In the Night the *Arab* of whom I had my Camels, lost five of these Animals. *Ten Days Journey and a half from Bufferah.*

July the 3d, the Caravan was in Motion before Sunrise, and for the greatest Part of the Morning we passed over Hills and Vales, but in the Afternoon through a champion Country, the Soil of which was a firm and hard Gravel with Shrubs. At half an Hour before Sunset we encamped near a small Mud-Redoubt called *Themel*, said to be built by the *Turks*, but now abandoned. At this Place there is a Spring, the Water of which runs into a Pool, full of

of Reeds, and is very bad ; close by it there are two or three Acres of Ground which appeared to have been lately tilled ; for the Stubble, perhaps of Wheat, was still remaining, and was still to be seen on the Ground. I went to view the Redoubt, and found it consisted only of two Parapets. *Days Journey from Büsserah, ten and a half.*

July the 4th, we proceeded on our Journey at Sunrise, through a Country which had much the same Appearance as Yesterday, generally gravelly, but in some Places stony with Ascents and Descents. We encamped at six in the Afternoon, and sent Messengers to *Cubessa* to learn News of the *Bagdad Caravan*, and to know whether it was ready to set out or not. In the mean time Water was fetched from a Place about two Miles distant. *Twelve Days Journey and a half from Büsserah.*

July the 5th, we began to march at half an Hour before Sunrise, in a Soil for the most part gravelly, and in some Places stony, leaving *Cubessa* to the Right, or Eastward four Miles.. We afterward came to rough stony Ground bad for travelling, and encamped about Eleven in a Valley surrounded with rising Ground. Here we

found some Springs, but the Water had an intolerable strong Smell. At the Bottom of the Valley there was Grass which had not lost its Verdure, which the Camels soon made an End of. *Cubessa* is a small Town or Village seated in the Desert to the West of the *Euphrates*, and four Days Journey from *Bagdad*: It is inhabited by *Arabs* and is under the Dominion of the *Turks*; I viewed it with my Glass, and perceived it was surrounded with Date-Trees: It lies in the direct Road from *Bagdad* to *Aleppo*, and here we waited again for the *Bagdad* Caravan, Part of it being arrived at *Cubessa*, and the rest not far off. *Thirteen Days Journey from Bufferah.*

Here our Sheik had the Modesty to make another Demand of Money, though at *Khunighab* he had promised to be content with what he had already got, and ask for no more. I had brought a Seaman from *Bufferah*, and had entertained him as my Servant, letting him ride in the other Ca-*java* to balance my Weight, otherwise I must have put in a Bag of Rice to answer the same Purpose. This Man the Sheik had dignified with the Title of Merchant, but I desired him to look at the Seaman's Habit,

Habit, and then judge of his Station. I likewise informed him that his Business was only to serve me as Cook, and that as it was not customary for Servants to pay any thing for their Passage in the Caravans, if he persisted in his Demand, I would send him to *Cubessa*, and procure him a Place in the *Bagdad* Caravan. His Demand indeed was no more than ten Fundickles; but I told him he might as well skin a Flint, or extract Oil out of a Stone, as to extort Money from one that had it not. However after some Debate he was contented to say he forgave him.

July the 6th, we continued at the same Place still waiting for the *Bagdad* Caravan. This Day one of the Sheik's Soldiers came to ask me for Money, telling me Mynheer *Canta* had given them some; but I resolutely refused to comply with their Request, being determined to go to *Cubessa* rather than to submit to any more of their Extortions. This made them quiet for the Present. I was afterwards informed that Mynheer *Canta* had given them ten Fundickles. At about Eight this Morning Part of the *Bagdad* Caravan arrived, the rest being on the Road.

July the 7th, we remained still encamped, and at half an Hour past Five in the Afternoon, the Remainder of the *Bagdad* Caravan arrived; being in all about two Hundred Camels with fifty Soldiers. This Recruit made our Caravan very strong, and perhaps the strongest which has gone this Road a considerable Time. It consisted now of about five Hundred Camels, four Hundred of which were loaded, and the rest were designed for Sale. The Men were about ten or eleven Hundred.

July the 8th, we began our March a little before Sunrise, and the Road was at first rocky, then stony and afterwards gravelly, till about Nine, when we entered into a Plain surrounded with Hills, which was full of Shrubs and wild Thyme. Our Way out of it lay up an Ascent which was scarce passable, for being rocky it was very difficult of Access; after which we got into a gravelly Plain. About Nine we passed by a ruined Building of unhewn Stone; some of the Caravan told me it was formerly built by a Sheik with a Design to extort Customs of all the Merchants who passed that way. It is called *Husur Tabusha*. From hence

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the Soil was variable, sometimes a large Gravel, and at other times a firm Sand. We pitched our Tents about an Hour before Sunset. *Fourteen Days Journey from Bussrah.*

July the 9th, we pursued our Journey about half an Hour before Sunrise, and travelled the whole Day through a level Country, with not so much as a Hill, and the Soil was firm Sand and Gravel. At Ten we passed by an old ruined Building, there being nothing left but a Door. Soon after an Ostrich crossed our Caravan, running Southward; some of our Men pursued her, but she was too nimble for them. However we afterwards killed an Antelope. We pitched our Tents an Hour before Sunset. *Fifteen Days Journey from Bussrah.*

July the 10th, we were in motion by Two in the Morning, our Camels having been two Days without Water, and having met with little to eat. Our Road all the Way was stony and rocky, among Hills or rather Mountains; we passed through Defiles where only two could go abreast. The Soil in some Places was good red and yellow Oker. About Nine in the Morning we were got through the very worst of

them; when we perceived a Wall with an arched Door, which seemed to be but lately built; near this Place there was good Water, where the *Bagdad* Caravan let their Camels drink; but we proceeded about a Mile farther to other Wells, where we encamped about Ten in the Morning. The Soldiers renewed their Demand for Money, but with the same Success as before. *Fifteen Days Journey from Bufferah.*

July the 11th, we continued still in our Camp.

July the 12th, we proceeded on our Journey an Hour before Sunrise, and our Road for the first two Hours lay over a stony Hill, after which we entered into a champaign Country with Gravel and Shrubs; this lasted till Two in the Afternoon, when we entred a flat Valley which abounded with Shrubs and Patches of high Grass; this continued till we encamped which was about Five in the Afternoon, with a Design to let the Camels feed. *Days Journey from Bufferah sixteen and a half.*

July the 13th, we began our March about Three in the Morning, and soon perceived the Valley to enlarge into a Plain, which was the most fertile of any Part of the Desert.

sert we had yet passed through, and is terminated by two Chains of Hills ; and here it will not be improper to observe, that since we passed the Hills mentioned on the Tenth, we found the Climate greatly altered for the better, being much more mild and tolerable, and consequently the Shrubs were not so much scorched as before ; besides the Ground was frequently covered with a particular kind of soft Grass. At the End of this Plain we arrived at Wells of good Water, which were very deep, and walled round the Inside of the Borders with Stone. We encamped a little before Nine in the Morning where we continued the remaining Part of the Day.

July the 14th, our Caravan was in motion a little before Sunrile, and we travelled the greatest Part of this Day among Hills and Valleys with a gravelly Soil ; and yet we found less Inconveniency here than in the Southern Part of the Desert, for in many Places the Earth was covered with a thin Coat of Grass, and the Hills there abounded with Shrubs, which I never saw before.

In our Journey I had frequently seen an Animal I could not tell what to make of,

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but this Day one happened to be killed, which enables me to give you a Description of it, which I the rather choose to do, because it seems particular to this Part of the World. The Head, Body, Fur and Colour are exactly like a Hare, and the Tail is long and taper like that of a Rat, only it is bushy at the End, and is carried erect when this Creature is in motion ; the Shape and Position of the Tail made me suspect it to be at first a kind of Squirrel, till I had a nearer View of the whole Proportion ; for then I perceived that the hind Legs were five times as long as the fore ones : This occasions it to jump when pursued in a very surprising manner ; the Size is much the same as that of a Rat ; there are a great Number of them in the Desert. We encamped at Five in the Afternoon on a little Spot of Ground. *Days Journey from Busse-rah eighteen.*

July the 15th, we set out about Three in the Morning, and for two Hours we continued ascending and descending over stony Eminences, which at length were enlarged into Hills ; but a little after Sunrise we arrived at a small Plain where we found Wells, but not enough to water all our Camels, and there-

therefore the much greater Part went forward ; for those that stopped were only some few of the *Bagdad* Caravan. Two Hours after we had passed these Wells we entered into a spacious Plain, and after that we arrived at Hills ; then we travelled over Hills and Plains alternately the rest of the Day : The Soil was sometimes stony, but chiefly Gravel and firm Sand with Shrubs. We pitched our Tents three Quarters of an Hour before Sunset. *Nineteen Days Journey from Bussarah.*

July the 16th, we proceeded on our Journey an Hour before Sunrise, but the *Bagdad* Caravan was in motion much sooner, at first we passed over a barren gravelly Plain, at the End of which was another almost surrounded with Chains of Hills, which was fertile in Shrubs, and had at the End Wells of Water, which we were deprived of by the *Bagdad* Caravan, which had risen early for that Purpose. We proceeded over Hills which brought us to another Plain fertile in Shrubs, and encamped at Sunset in a low Valley. *Twenty Days Journey from Bussarah.*

July the 17th, we began our March an Hour before Sunrise, and continued ascending

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ing and descending for three Hours together, and then passed over Hills which led us to another Plain as smooth as a Bowling-green, but barren ; at the End of this we passed over rising Ground, from whence we had a View of *Tayba*, and encamped close by it at Four in the Afternoon ; here is a Pool of Water thick set with Reeds, and *Tavernier* mentions a Spring which runs into this Pool, but I did not see any there was, whatever might be at the Bottom. Our Camels had been now four Days without Water which made some of them lie down frequently with their Burdens. *Days Journey from Bufferah twenty one.*

July the 18th, we continued at *Tayba* to give the Camels Rest. Captain *Roberts*, in a Letter of his, says he saw well wrought Capitals of the *Corinthian Order*, without naming the Place ; which made me imagine he had meant *Palmyra* ; but my *Arab Servant*, who travelled with him, assured me that he came the same Track with him over the Desert, that he visited this Place, and took a Drawing of some Parts of it with a Pencil : Add to this that *Palmyra* lies sixty Miles South-west of this Place.

Tayba

Tayba is a walled Town, seated on a rising Ground, and makes a tolerable Appearance when you come within a proper Distance. The *English* Merchants, who were here in 1691, observed the Prospect was helped by a well built Steeple, to which the *Mahometans* had joined a Mosch, supposed to be the Remains of a *Christian* Church, because it was built with more Art and Beauty than is generally to be met with in *Turkish* Fabricks. The People that inhabited this Town seemed to be more civilised and of better Fashion than they had hitherto met with in the Desert; but it is now desolate, and the Houses in Ruins; the Gateway is arched and very strong with Marks of its having been cannonaded; just at the Entrance there is an Inscription on a Wall, the Characters of which I did not understand, though they might probably be *Palmyrene*, for Dr. *Bernard* affirms he met with some of that kind when he visited this Place. The most remarkable Building which I saw was a square Tower, which, doubtless, was the Steeple above-mentioned; it is built of hewn Stone, and is pretty entire, only the upper Part is out of Repair; there are one hundred and fifty-

five Steps on the Inside to go up to the Top of it, and adjoining thereto are the Ruins of a Chapel, but the Parts which are left are not sufficient to give a just Idea of its Dimensions, or Architecture; however there is a Part of a Room yet standing whose Dimensions may be about as large as a Bedchamber, and in it are two *Corinthian* Capitals, one of which is very badly wrought; but the other seems to be pretty well executed, and may probably give rise to the Encomiums of Captain *Roberts*. I should have been very particular in measuring all its Members, if the Sheik, who now pretended to have a great Regard for me had not sent to acquaint me, I was in danger from some concealed *Arabs*. However I observed that the Triglyphs, which bend backwards in our modern Capitals, and stand upright, lay flat in this, and leaned on one Side. The Stone or Alabaster of which it was made seemed to be a very fine Sort; but the other, and three or four Shafts or Columns, were only of Free-stone; there were two Shafts of Pillars fixed in the Wall which had the Appearance of Marble, about four Feet long, and eleven Inches in Diameter, but they were without

Bases.

Bases and Capitals, over these there was an Arch turned with the same sort of Bricks, of which the rest of the Building is constructed.

Two Miles to the Westward of *Tayba* there are high Hills on which stands a Building resembling a Chapel, and nearer the Town is a noble Quarry of white transparent Alabaster, of which the Capital abovementioned was most probably made. This Place and the adjacent Country gave me more Pleasure than any thing I had met with since I left *Bussarah*.

We were alarmed Yesterday with about fifteen who rode towards us on full Gallop; our People went out to meet them with their Musquets, which prevented their doing any more harm than carrying of a straggling Camel. But at Midnight we had another Alarm, which put us into greater Fright, occasioned by the Arrival of the *Bagdad* Caravan, which we had left at the watering Place, and which we at first apprehended to be an Enemy. From hence we dispatched an *Arab* to the Bashaw of *Aleppo* to acquaint him with the near approach of our Caravan.

July the 19th, we proceeded on our Journey just at Sunrise, and passed between Tayba and the Hills, and then entred into a gravelly Plain. At Nine we came among other Hills, where the Soil is as yellow as Oker. After this we advanced into a Plain surrounded with Hills, and marched through an Opening at the farther End, which led into another Plain where we encamped at Five in the Afternoon. *Days Journey from Busserah twenty two.*

July the 20th, this Day we were in motion half an Hour before Sunrise, and at first we passed through a barren Plain to the Westward of which is a Hill, where there is a white House or Fort; at the End of the Plain the Country is uneven but not Hilly, and so continued till Three in the Afternoon, and then we entred another Plain abounding with Shrubs. We encamped a little before Sunset. *Days Journey from Busserah twenty three.*

June the 21st, we began our March at half an Hour before Sunrise, and passed over a rising Ground till Nine, very full of Holes. The Soil was chiefly hardened Sand, which continued till we approached certain Hills, which lay to the Left. At

Noon

Noon we passed by them, and came into a sandy Plain covered with Salt, which was about five Miles in Breadth. Soon after we left it we got to the Back of the Hills, where we encamped at Four in the Afternoon. This Place is called *Hugla* where we met with a standing Pool of Water; and about two Miles to the North-west of it there is a Village called *Jubone*: Here the Caravan is always obliged to stop and wait for the Bashaw's Orders, which now is subject to his sole Direction, who appoints a Place at which they are to rendezvous, to which the Shabander and his People advance first, and when all are ready they proceed on their Journey. Days Journey from Bafferah twenty three and a Quarter.

July the 22d, this Day the *Arab* who was sent from *Tayba* returned back; as also a Party of Horse to conduct us to the Place of rendezvous. We were in motion at Eleven before Noon; and at first marched over a gravelly Soil, with a Chain of Hills on one Side, and the Salt-plain on the other. Then we came soon after to Fields fertile in Clover, and then to others quite green. We passed by two Villages, the first of which was deserted but the other

other was inhabited, and all the Houses had Domes in the Fashion of Bee-hives. Then we proceeded to the Place of rendezvous, where we found about twenty Custom-house Officers in their Tents, near a Spring and a Stream of Water. We encamped about Three in the Afternoon. Days Journey in all from Bufferah twenty-four. We are now about twelve Miles from Aleppo.

On the 23d of June, the Officers made a stricter Enquiry into the Commodities belonging to the Caravan, and were very strict in searching after Pearls, which pay a double Duty when concealed. One of the Caravan, an Armenian, whom I took to be a Servant wanted to have kept his Money private, but was detected, and was found to have 200,000 Rupees, which amounts to about 25,000 Pounds of our Money, for which they demanded double Duty. This Day Arthur Pollard, Esq; our Consul at Aleppo having had Notice of my coming, sent me a Letter by a Priest, which contained a very kind Invitation to his House; whereupon I took Horse and rode to Aleppo. The loaded Camels followed next Day, and went with their Cargoes to the Custom-house.

General.

General REMARKS on the Passage
over the Desert.

I HAVE been the more particular in making my Observations on the Nature of the Soil as we passed along, because this Desert has generally been represented as a level sandy Plain; whereas in Reality the greatest Part is a hard sandy Gravel like some of our Heaths in *England*; in some Places it is full of large loose Stones, and in others full of small Hills which are more barren than the Valleys or Plains, for these are generally full of Shrubs, and the lower the Situation the more green they are; however these are but few in comparison of the rest, for the greatest Part are dry and parched by the Heat of the Sun, insomuch that they will take Fire as readily as Shavings; and yet these are all the Food the Camels have to live upon. All the Hills between *Bussrab* and *Tayba* seem to be little else but Stones.

There is no Want of Water, as is commonly supposed when you travel the common Track, but then it is generally bad, and therefore it is the Quality but not the Quantity that is most to be complained of ; even the very best is soon rendred unfit for present drinking ; for when you come to a Pool, every one is for taking care of his own Camels, and therefore as many of these plunge in at time, that the Water soon becomes muddy and unfit for use ; however Necessity has no Law, for I have been forced to take up with it, and have drank it as thick as *Turks* do their Coffee, who, it is well known, always shake the Pot before they pour it out ; insomuch that I am not certain whether or no I have not swallowed my Peck of Dirt, which, according to the Proverb, every one is obliged to eat before he dies. However I guarded against this as well as I could by straining it through Muslin thrice doubled, which I put over the Mouth of my Matarra. Those Pools or Ponds which were surrounded with plenty of Reeds were generally better than the Wells ; for the Water of those we stoped at on *June* the 23d was as green as Grass ; that of *Ghudary* on the 24th was very.

very bad, and both were exceeding bitter ; that of the Wells at *Alathla* had a very offensive Smell, and yet we were obliged to drink it, but that of *Themal*, which we arrived at July the 3d, was much more abominable. When we waited for the *Bagdad* Caravan, on July the 5th, the Water was so insufferable that Mynheer *Canta* gave twenty five Piasters to a Man to fetch him two Skins of Water from the River *Euphrates*. However it is observable that this became sweet in twenty four Hours Time by its Agitation in the Skins on the Back of the Camels ; but this was but a small Compensation for our having been forced to drink it for three Days before. The Water of the Pools was generally very good but muddy. For farther Particulars you may consult the Journal.

The greatest Distance between the watering Places was two Days and a Half, and happened at the first setting out, that is between *Chubdar* and *Khumgha* ; our Camels, indeed, when we came to *Tayba* had been four Days without Water ; but then we passed by some twice during that Time, where we filled our Skins for ourselves, though we did not stop to let the Cattle drink. I have before

before observed, that it is owing to the Laziness of the *Arabs* that Water is not to be had more frequently, for there is little room to doubt, that where the Shrubs were green, this necessary Fluid may be found, especially since where they are already dug the Soil is much less promising. It is well known that those who dig deep enough to *Stratum* of Clay will seldom lose their Labour, as appears from the Wells we met with on *July* the 13th. The many Fragments of Ropes on the stone Edges, and other Signs demonstrate that these had been long made use of; and it is plain their being sunk in that Place was owing to great Necessity for there did not seem to be much Probability of finding Water in that Place, because the Soil round about them was dry; whence I conclude that there can be no want of it in the Plains and Valleys throughout the Desert, if the *Arabs* would be at the Pains of opening the Ground to a proper Depth.

But though the Water is so bad, the AIR, except in the rainy Season, is always pure and serene, insomuch that there is no manner of Danger in sleeping on the Ground; for there is no Dew in the Night, though the Weather

Weather is excessive hot in the Day. Those of the Caravan who exposed themselves to the open Air, almost naked, as is the Custom in this Part of the World, never caught the least Cold, or were attacked with the least Disorder, which is a plain Proof of its being wholesome; and if they happened to wake, had the Pleasure of beholding a serene Sky and brilliant Stars without the least Scintillation. If there had been any Dew in the Night, I must have known it by my Fuzee, which always lay by me on the Ground, and continued as bright as ever without any Appearance of Rust, which it could not have done had there been any moist Vapours fallen upon it.

The ANIMALS in this Desert are but few; however we met with Hares frequently that ran cross the Caravan. These the *Arabs* endeavoured to knock down with the Bludgeons they drove the Camels with, and sometimes they would kill twenty or thirty in a Day. These burrow in Holes like a Rabbet, which Holes were as numerous all over the Desert as those of a Warren in *England*; to say the Truth, I could not help suspecting that there were other Animals concerned in making these

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subterranean Habitations, though I had not the good Luck to see them. Besides these I saw but one Antelope, and the Creature described on June the 14th. We met with Lizards of various kinds, and some few Snakes or Serpents, which seemed to be a Sort of a Viper. There was no want of Insects such as Beetles, Locusts, &c. and when we drew near *Aleppo*, the Scorpions were of a monstrous Size. The Birds are very few, for we saw none but Ostriches, Partridges and Eagles, of which last we killed two or three.

The CARAVANS which cross these Deserts are of two sorts, the *Caravan of light Camels*, and the Merchants Caravan, of both which I shall give a Description. The first is chiefly made up of young Camels which are sent to the Sheik of *Lasser*, or *Absa*, a Town in *Arabia*, who is a potent Prince, and appoints one of his Dependants to be the Caravan Bashí: This Man has the Direction of the whole Caravan, and all who join it must submit to him. He has a Guard for its Defence, which consists of about 150 Men, mounted on Dromedaries, which is a lighter and swifter sort of a Camel; but not a distinct Species, as some have imagined.

imagined. When the time of the Departure of the Camels sent from *Laffer* is known, the rest belonging to other Tribes who have any for Sale are ready to join them, insomuch that in the first five or six Days from their first setting out they double or triple their Number, as they pass along; besides when there are any Merchants who want to go to *Bafferah*, and cannot make up a Caravan of themselves, they make use of this Opportunity and join the Caravan of Camels, which sometimes proves very advantageous; because at this Time the Carriage is much cheaper. However the *Arabs*, being of the same Country, or at least of the same Original, are generally much better treated on that Account, and travel much cheaper than *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Europeans*, or even *Turks* themselves. When there is any considerable Number of Merchants they generally pay the whole Expence of the Convoy, though the Sheik should demand no more than what is customary to pay. Whereas, in the Merchants Caravan they agree before-hand to pay only so much for a loaded Camel. This will, in some Measure, explain the Behaviour of our Sheik at *Khunigha*, who there took Money from

the Merchants as well as from us. He pretended to borrow Money, for which he gave his Note, to pay all back again that should be more than they had agreed to pay. But as we had made no Contract because we had no Merchandise, and consequently had no Occasion to make any, he had no Pretence to require any from us, which put him upon the Expedient of borrowing, or rather extorting what he pleased under that Pretence. Among other Artifices, he told us, he had paid several Sums of Money to the Sheiks of the Desert for letting the Caravan pass. But we knew this to be a Falsity, for there were no such Persons seen throughout the Journey. But enough on this Subject.

The Bulk of the Caravan is made up of *Arabs* of the Desert, who are an ignorant, brutish, low-lived Set of People; which is no Wonder, considering their Manner of Life, and the Meanness of their Education, in a Place where they can have little or no Knowledge of the rest of the World. They have no Acquaintance with Politeness or social Virtue, and consequently have little Regard for the Distinctions among Mankind; or the Difference which is due from

Inferiors

Inferiors to their Superiors. There is very little Difference either in Drefs or Behaviour between the lowest Camel-driver and the Sheik himself. Add to this, that they being bred in a hardy manner themselves, and always exposed to the Inclemency of the Weather, they are apt to imagine that others, though brought up never so delicately, are able to endure all the Inconveniences which they are exposed to as well as themselves, nor will they serve you one Jot the more or better for paying them well for what they do. When I was at *Bafferah* I gave my Camel-man six Dollars for six Skins of Water, and for a Camel extraordinary to carry it, that I might always be well provided with that necessary Article, and yet when I came on the Desert I was obliged to drink out of the same Skins with their own Servants, and could not have an Advantage which I promised myself, because I had paid for it, and therefore had a Right to it. The only way for those who travel this Way will be to purchase Skins of their own, and then they can have no Pretence of depriving you of your Property.

When you are upon the Road the Caravan-Bashi makes a Signal in the Morning to load the Camels, and then every one goes to work with all possible Speed. However this Business belongs to the Camel-men and their Assistants ; so that you yourself have not the least Trouble about it. When the Bashi judges every one to be ready, he gives the Signal for marching, and then two Men, who are hired for that Purpose, advance half a Mile a head, and the rest follow in the same Track. The Soldiers, unless there is any immediate Danger, keep about the middle with a small Flag ; but if there is any Alarms they divide themselves, Part on one Side and Part on the other. When the Caravan comes near a Hill, or any suspicious Place, they send out Scouts to reconnoitre the Road, and see whether any Men lie in Ambush. When there are any People appear in Sight, Part place themselves between them and the Caravan, and halt till the rest come up. Then all the Camel-men light their Matches, and drive up all the Straglers into a Body ; these make up the chief Strength of the Caravan, for not only they, but their Servants are obliged to be as vigilant as possible,

sible, because if the Enemy should get the better, they would suffer as much as the Merchants. These Robbers always appear on Horseback, and though their Numbers should be no more than thirty they will be able to do a great deal of Mischief to such a Caravan as ours, and carry off a great Booty ; for they endeavour to come upon you unawares, and fall upon that Part that is the least guarded, putting the Camels into Confusion. These being of a very timorous Nature, some will run one way, and some another, dispersing themselves in the Desert ; and this is the very thing they aim at, for they can pick them up at their Leisure. Besides those of the Caravan who escape themselves, give themselves little Trouble about what becomes of the rest ; or if they did they know it would be impossible to recover the Loss. Besides while they were assisting others, they themselves would be in Danger of losing their own Property. When they have Advice that these Freebooters intend to intercept them, or that they are like to meet with Men on Horseback, they judge it best and safest to deviate from the common Track in order to avoid them. But if the Men are mounted on Ca-

mel's or Dromedaries the Danger is not so great ; for thirty of the Former are able to do more Execution than three Hundred of the Latter. For this reason they never are afraid of meeting People with Camels only, unless they are much superior in Number. When they are like to be attacked by a Gang of this Sort they make the Camels lie down and tie their Legs together to prevent their running away or even rising up, and then the Men, armed with Firelocks, advance to meet the Enemy. This generally obliges them to retreat, for they having nothing but Lances and Swords, dare not stand the Fire of Men on foot who are able to take good Aim. When the Caravan is out-numbered they make the Camels lie down in a Ring, and as it were intrench themselves in the Middle ; insomuch that they generally come off Conquerors, unless they are surprised at unawares ; but this seldom or never happens to be the Case.

The Camels in this Caravan are not tied seven or eight together as in *Persia*, but are loose and march along without observing any Order, like a Drove of Cattle in *England* going to Market. Their usual Pace is only walking, nor can a Camel or Dromedary

medary with a Man on his Back be easily put out of it. And though their Legs are long and they take great Strides, yet they rid no more Ground than a Man in his ordinary Method of travelling on Foot, as I have often experienced when I have walked for three or four Hours together. One thing that makes them so slow is their nibbling at every Shrub they meet with, which makes it no Wonder that a Man who walks a common Pace should get to his Journey's End before a Camel. Hence upon due Deliberation I have estimated that a Camel may travel thirty Miles in a Day, one Day with another, if he is upon the Road thirteen Hours together, as was our Case, for we never halted or stopped to dine, as many other Caravans do. Now as we were twenty four Days on our Passage the Distance between *Bussrah* and *Aleppo* must be about 720 Miles, which agrees very well with the best Maps of this Part of the World.

The Time of stopping, in order to encamp, is at the Will and Pleasure of the Bashi, and this is done without Order or Regularity, only the Owners of the Camels take care to keep those together which

belong to themselves. The Loads are then taken off, and they are driven out to forage for an Hour or two. When they return they are made to lie down with their Saddles on, and only one Leg tied ; but they sleep but little, and less than any other Creature I am acquainted with. The Camels have no other Sustenance but the withered Shrubs which they meet with in the Desert, only those that are loaded have a Lump of Dough given them every Night.

After what has been said, it is easy to see how necessary and useful Camels are in passing over these vast Deserts, where no other Beasts of Burden could live without being supplied with Provender from other Places. No Quadrupede but this can live so long without Water ; four Days I know they can, and have been told fifteen, but this I do not affirm for Truth, though those that told me assert it from their own Knowledge. They pretend this was occasioned by having gone out of their way, and from having followed an unfrequented Track. However, this is certain, that almost all the Men and many of the Beasts died. Camels are enabled to bear Thirst longer than other Animals by means of a

Bladder

Bladder which is placed near the Entrance of the Throat, which may be seen very plainly when they are loading, for then they grumble and growl, and throw the Bladder up in their Mouths. This I suppose is always filled at the Time of his drinking, and with this he must needs moisten the dry Food which he meets with on the Road, and expends it very gradually, and yet I observed the Day before we came to Tayba it was quite empty, when they had been but three Days without drinking, which occasioned them to eat very little on the following Days. The genital Parts are seated quite different from those of other Animals, for which reason they always void their Urine backwards. In Winter the Camels are clothed in long Wool like a Sheep, which falls off in the Spring, and in the Summer they look so sleek with their short Hair, that you would take them for a different kind of Animal. Besides those that are bred in the southern Parts of Asia are of a slighter Make than those that travell between Constantinople and Persia. For these last will carry a thousand Pounds Weight easier than the former can six Hundred. Those which are called Dromedaries are small

small clean limbed Beasts, the best of which are bred at *Muskate*, and only differ from other Camels as a Cart-horse does from a Racer. In *Tartary* and other Places there are Dromedaries and Camels with two Humps on their Backs, but these I never saw.

The MERCHANTS CARAVAN consists of Merchants or Traders, who agree among themselves who shall be their Bashi, by which Means they avoid Impositions, and pay no more than what is necessary for the Good of the whole Company, and every one contributes his Share in a just Proportion. When their Expences are extraordinary on account of any Danger they may meet with they are all assedded alike. The Bashi they have chosen for several Journeys is *Seid Talub*, a Man of great Worth and Reputation, and who is generally respected by all the Sheiks of the Desert. He always acts with great Integrity and Honour, and would not forfeit his Character for any Consideration. He is in great Credit from one End of the Desert to the other, insomuch that his Letter is said to be a sufficient Passport alone to carry a Man safe through it. He is said to be a Descendant

of

of Mahomed, and to have the strictest Regard for the moral Part of his Religion. Capt. Roberts, Mr. Monro, &c. went with his Caravan, and were so pleased with his extraordinary Civility throughout the whole Journey, that when they came to Aleppo, they made him a Present of a Gold Watch and some other things of Value. However what I have said concerning the Behaviour of our Sheik, is sufficient to prevail on all those who travel over the Desert to be very cautious to whom they commit themselves to the Care of.

As for the *Arabs* of the Desert I cannot see how they can be trusted, for they make a Trade of Robbery, and are brought up to it from their Infancy. They are continually wandering from Place to Place seeking whom they may devour, and make no Scruple of pillaging their own Countrymen when they have a superior Force. How then can others expect to escape scot-free, nay, it will be very well if they can save their Lives. However they pretend to stand much upon their Honour, and if their Wives or Daughters happen to make a Slip, they make no more ado but take them on one Side and strike off their Heads.

Nor

Nor will the Man with whom they were great come off any better if ever they get him within their Power. What their Honour is in other Respects, the following Instance will give you some Idea of.

A Caravan which set out from *Busserab* about seven Months sooner than ours, were under a Sheik, put in by him of *L'Affab* before mentioned, who after he had taken Money from the Convoy, sent Advice to another on the Road, assuring him he would make no Resistance if he should be allowed half the Booty.. By this means the Merchants were deprived of all they had, by the Treachery of their own Caravan-Bashi ; only a Camel was allowed for every two to pursue their Journey to *Aleppo*. However this Scheme was not conserted in so private a manner but it was found out ; insomuch that the *Arabs* themselves, who had lost their Camels, refused to go any more under the Direction of so villainous a Sheik ; upon which the Man who conducted us was chosen in his room, who for Honesty was much of the same stamp, for it afterwards appeared he had some of those very Goods which the Merchants had been deprived of, and carried them with him,

for

for Sale, upon which Account an Accusation was brought against him at Aleppo. Thus you see how hard it is to find a Man you can confide in among these Sort of People. However that there are some of greater Honesty among them appears from the Character of *Seid Talub* abovementioned, who always took the utmost Care to preserve his Caravan, though he once undesignedly brought it into the utmost Distress; for as he was conducting the last Caravan, and was advanced pretty near *Mesbid Ali*, he had Advice that the Bashaw of *Bagdad* intended to intercept it with a Body of Horse, upon which, in order to avoid him, he turned off to the Left farther into the Desert than the common Road lay. He likewise sent out four of his People every Night different Ways, to give him Notice if they should happen to see them, or hear where they were. One of these who had been employed on this Errand one Night never returned, which gave him room to suspect he was betrayed; upon which he turned off directly into the Desert, and kept the same Course for two Days together, and got entirely out of his Knowledge. But the worst of it was he could
find

find no watering Place, and was forced to wander about, as some say, for fifteen Days, till they were reduced to the last Extremity, and then they providentially met with what they wanted. This was the Time hinted at above, when the Camels were so long without Water. It seems this Sheik had some dark Intimation of the Bashaw's Design before he left *Bufferab*, and had given the Merchants his Word he would run any Risk rather than let them fall into his Hands. I have insisted the longer upon these things to shew the Necessity of inquiring into the Character of the Sheik to whom the Care of the Caravan is intrusted, tha those who travel this Way may be less exposed to the Treachery of those designing *Arabs*. Besides, if you are under the Direction of a Man of Integrity like *Seid Talub*, he will not only use you well himself, but he will hinder every other Person from doing you any Injustice, for he is not only the sole Governor but Judge.

The Merchants Caravan proceed on their Journey much in the same manner as the other, only they stop a little at Noon to take some Refreshment ; and they are much more sociable, taking each others Part

when

when the Camel-men are insolent. Besides no Man is oppressed or excised for having more and better Conveniences than the rest. Though indeed all the Merchants are provided with Tents ; whereas in our Caravan none had any but Mynheer *Canti* and myself, not even the Bashie. It will be best for every one who can afford it to be provided with a Tent, and yet they are not so absolutely necessary as many may imagine, for their greatest Use is when you encamp for a Day or two together, they being always struck at Night after Sunset.

Before I entered on the Desert, I apprehended there would be great Difficulty in travelling such an Extent of Ground, but I soon found myself mistaken, for the Road is easily found unless you are obliged to leave the common Track. Their Rules are always to call at the same Watering-places, to which they are guided by the Hills and Valleys, which are well known to those who have often passed that Way. Besides they are assisted by the Sun, and in many Places the Way is beaten like our Foot-paths in *England*, particularly between *Chubdar* and *Aleppo*, where the Tracks made by the Camels are very visible. Indeed in some

some Places there is no such thing to be seen, but then it is where the Land is marshy or the Soil loose and sandy, and then they are directed altogether by the Sun and Hills. Sometimes, perhaps, they may stray a little out of they direct Way, but they soon get into it again. The Tracks are very easily known, for there are many of them running parallel to each other for several Miles in Breadth ; insomuch that it is almost impossible to make any Mistake. Besides there are single Men who carry Letters every Month from *Buffarah* to *Aleppo*, which could not be so easily performed if the Road were difficult to find ; add to this, that there are other Tracts which run across the Desert from one Watering-place to another. In short, there is not the least Danger in mistaking the Way to those who are the least used to the Road ; but if a Caravan is obliged to wander out of their Knowledge, then they may be reduced to the greatest Extremities for want of Water.

I make no doubt but many of my Readers will think this to be a barren Description of a very barren Country, and indeed I am sorry it afforded nothing better ; but this

which

which may seem very tedious to some, may be very useful to some of my *Bengal Friends*, who may possibly have an Occasion to make the Desert in their Way in travelling home to their own native Country. This made me very unwilling to forbear mentioning any thing which might possibly be to their Advantage, in directing them to take the best Measures in prosecuting their Journey, and by shewing how to avoid all those Dangers and Distresses which some have often been exposed to in this inhospitable Country. I know that Letters have been sent from *Aleppo* by a few who have past this Desert, but without many Particulars of their Journey over it, either because they kept no Journal, or because they were so immersed in Pleasures at *Aleppo*, that all their former Hardships vanished out of their Mind. However I am the first who crossed it with the Camel Caravan, and probably have been the greatest Sufferer on that Account; and perhaps am the only Person who was at the Trouble of writing each Day's Occurrences, after having been cooped up in a Cajava for thirteen Hours together. I shall now conclude what I have to say on this Subject by giving some farther

ther Advice to such as out of Choice or Necessity are arrived as far as *Busserah* on their Passage home.

When you are got to *Busserah* it will be very lucky if you meet with a Caravan, which shall set out in ten or fifteen Days Time, and then the Opportunity is by no means to be neglected, because then your Arrival at *Aleppo* will be more speedy, and at less Expence. *Bagdad*, it must be owned, is considerably nearer *Aleppo* than *Busserah*; but the Carriage is dearer, because Camels are more scarce at *Bagdad*, for the Caravan that joined ours gave fifty Dollars apiece. At the usual Rate of travelling you will get from *Busserah* to *Aleppo* in thirty two Days, though you are actually upon the March but twenty four Days and one third. Now we will suppose the Distance from *Bagdad* to *Cubessa* to be four Days Journey, and from *Cubessa* to *Aleppo* fifteen and one third, yet the Time of resting by the way, will make this last Distance twenty Days. But if you go by *Kerkut*, you will be much longer as appears from Captain *Elliot's* Journal, added to the End of this. And here it will not be amiss

to give you the Length of Time which each of these Roads will take up.

Days.

From *Bussarah* to *Aleppo* across the great Desert is 24

The Time from *Bussarah* to *Bagdad* is very uncertain, because it depends on the Strength of the Current, which is not so swift in *March* as at some other Times, and the Time of the Passage may be 15 or 20

Then 20 from *Bagdad* to *Aleppo* makes the whole 40

From *Bagdad* to *Kerkut* is 8

From *Kerkut* to *Mousul* 4

From *Mousul* to *Maidan* 8

From *Maidan* to *Orfa* 7

From *Orfa* to *Aleppo* 5

To which add the Distance from *Bussarah* to *Bagdad* 20

In all 52

Thus you may perceive there is a considerable Difference as to Time in travelling the several Roads: And with regard to Expence, if you have a Companion to pay half of the Expence of the Cajavas and

Servant, two may pass over the Desert almost for the same Charge as one. To counterbalance this you will have the Inconveniency of hot sultry Weather, and may fall into the Hands of People who are not over honest, besides being forced to drink Water which in some Places is most abominable, and meeting with no fresh Provision but Hares. If you travel by the Way of *Bagdad* and *Kubessa*, you shorten your Passage over the Desert near eight Days on a pleasant River, where you will have Variety of agreeable Prospects, and will be able to procure Variety of Refreshment throughout the whole Passage till you reach *Bagdad*. Add to this, that after you are two Days beyond *Cubessa* the Heat of the Desert is not so intolerable. If when you arrive at *Bagdad* there is no Caravan ready to depart, you may proceed to *Mousul*, in which Road you have Villages all the Way, as well as between *Orfa* and *Aleppo*. There is, indeed, a Desert of six Days Journey between *Orfa* and *Aleppo*, but then it lies so far to the Northward that there is no scorching Winds, and you may ride on Horseback all the Way. Upon the whole it is my Opinion, that it will be best

best for those who are bound from *Bussarah* to *Aleppo*, to take the first safe Conveyance from *Bagdad*, after procuring a Letter of Recommendation from the Bashaw, especially as those who come from the *East Indies*, very seldom need to stint themselves in Point of Expence, though the Difference should amount to two hundred Rupees. Besides there being no passing over the great Desert but twice a Year, you may sometimes be obliged to wait at *Bussarah* for the Departure of the Caravan; whereas the Opportunities of proceeding from *Bagdad* are frequent, or if you should be tired of waiting at *Bagdad*, you may proceed to *Mousul*, and that will afford you a great deal of Variety; for there are many Remains of Antiquity which will yield you an agreeable Amusement, especially if you have a Taste that way. It must likewise be some Pleasure to contemplate the Spot where *Alexander the Great* fought the decisive Battle with *Darius*, near *Arbela* now called *Harpel* or *Erbel*.

With regard to the *Respondentia*, it is sometimes 20 per Cent. from *Bussarah* to *Aleppo*, but I got no more than 15 for 2000 Piasters, which I lent on our Caravan. But

as

as I committed an Error in this respect, it will be proper to explain the Nature of this Kind of Negotiation. At *Buffarab* they have two sorts of Piasters, *viz.* the current Piasters, and the Piasters in Specie, named *Rumi*. This, as the Exchange then stood was 6 and a half *per Cent.* more than the current Piasters. Now the Money that I paid was 2000 Piasters in Specie, and my Bill of Exchange which was written in *Italian*, was for 2000 Piasters *Rumi in Moneta corrente, del grand Senhor.* When I came to *Aleppo*, the Merchant to whom I presented my Bill, not understanding the Word *Rumi*, only took notice of *Moneta corrente*, and as there is the same Difference here, as between the current Piaster and the Piaster in Specie at *Buffarab*, he would only pay me in current Money, by which I should have lost six and a half *per Cent.* Upon this I chose to refer the Difference to the Gentleman that drew the Bill, having a great Opinion of his Honesty. I mention this to caution others to take care of the like Mistake for the Future; and when they pay Money of *Bassorah* which is Piasters in Specie, to take care that the Bill runs for

Piasters

Piasters in *Moneta bona*, and then the Piaasters will be paid in Specie.

From *Aleppo* I could only get two Shillings and Six-pence for a current Piaster to *England*, by which there is a greater Loss, than what there would be if you can pay it at the Rate of two Shillings and Four-pence for a current Rupee. But this will best appear from the following Calculation.

At *Bufferab* a current Piaster is 6 Mamoo-
dies.

At *Surat* a Rupee is 5 Mamoodies and 4
Tenths.

At *Aleppo* a current Piaster of 6
Mamoodies is 00 2 6

By which it appears that an
hundred *Surat* Rupees brought
into Mamoodies make 540,
which at 6 Mamoodies for half
a Crown, amount to 90 half
Crowns, or 11 05 00

But an hundred *Surat* Rupees
make 110 current Rupees,
which at 2 s. 4 d. for a current
Rupee, is 12 16 8

Loss in every 100 *Surat* Rupees 1 11 8
F To

To those who pay their Money into the Company's Cash, at 2 s. 2 d. the Loss will stand thus,

100 <i>Surat Rupees</i> , equal to 540 Mamoodies, at six for half a Crown	11	5	0
100 <i>Surat Rupees</i> , equal to 110 current Rupees, at 2 s. 2 d.			
<i>per current Rupee amount to</i>	11	18	4
<hr/>			
Loss in every 100 of <i>Surat Rupees</i>			13 4

This Loss in Exchange by way of *Aleppo* is only to be considered by those who reckon their Chickens before they are hatched; for it is evident from hence that those who pay their Money into the Company's Cash, at 2 s. 2 d. *per current Rupee*, have almost 6 per Cent. And to him that has the Advantage of paying it in at 2 s. 6 d. *per current Rupee* at 14 per Cent. which must be deducted in any Estimation of Profit, any one may propose to himself by bringing Money to let out.

From this Digression I shall now return back to *Aleppo*, where I was kindly received and entertained by our Consul during the

Time of my Stay, and I received the Compliments of all the *British* Gentlemen as well as those of the *French* Consul, and most of that Nation. My first Business was to endeavour to gain Satisfaction for the ill Treatment of the Sheik, for which Reason I represented my Case to Mr. *Pollard*, with its bad Consequence to future Travellers, if this was made a Precedent, because it might probably happen that all *Europeans* who should hereafter pass this Way would be obliged to pay the like Sum of Money. And therefore I hoped that this Man should not only be obliged to restore the extorted Money back, but be otherwise punished. Upon this Mr. *Pollard*, in Conjunction with the *French* Consul, presented a Memorial relating to this Affair to the Bashaw. The Sheik in his Defence asserted he had taken nothing from us by Force, but that what he had received was a voluntary Present. However the Bashaw, in Hopes of gaining by this Cause, ordered him to be seized and clapped into Prison. Upon this the Sheik required us to prove, in the Mac-kama or Cady's Court, that he had made use of Force in obtaining the Money. This was a very artful Step, for he knew that

Christian's Oath would be taken there, and as for the *Arabs* they were too much in his Power to dare to appear against him on our Behalf. Thus the Event appeared to be desperate when a considerable *Turk*, who was in the Caravan, went before the Cady and swore that the Sheik extorted the Money by Force. Now as there was another of the same Nation along with us at that Time, if he comes in and proves the same thing the Sheik will be convicted; and here it must be noted, that though the *Turks* and *Arabs* are of the same Religion, they have a mortal Hatred to each other, which shews the Prudence of making them your Friends when you travel in this or any other Caravan under the Direction of the *Arabs*.

It unluckily happened that this Affair was brought upon the Carpet in the Rama-
zan or *Mahomedan* Lent, insomuch that it could not be terminated before that was over; which did not fall out during my Stay at *Aleppo*, which obliged me to leave the Prosecution of it in the Hands of our Consul. Whether or no I shall be much the better when this Suit is ended, at the writing of this I cannot pretend to say; but this I

am certain of, that the Sheik will not be able to get rid of this Affair without bleeding greatly in the Purse. And I am of Opinion he will think himself very happy if he comes off only with the Loss of his Money. Besides there were others in the Caravan who were used much in the same manner, and when they found the Sheik was in Limbo, went directly and made their Demands, which renders his Case still worse, and he will have enough to do before he obtains his Liberty, and is in a Condition to return back into his own Country.

It cannot be expected, that during my short stay at *Aleppo*, I should be able to give a particular Description of that noble City, and therefore I shall enlarge the few Observations I did make with those which a very worthy Physician, Dr. *Russel*, whom I had the Pleasure of knowing when I was at that City, has communicated to the World. The first that strikes us when we come to a strange Place, is generally the Provisions, which made me observe that they have the finest Mutton, I think, that I ever tasted, and I have too much reason to remember the plenty and fineness of their Fruits, from the bad Effect the too free Use of

them had upon my Health. It was then the Season for Grapes, Pears, Plumbs, Peaches, Walnuts and Pistachio Nuts, which were in Perfection.

A Description of ALEPPO and the adjacent Country.

ALEPPO or *Haleb* the Metropolis of Syria, is built on eight small Hills or Eminences, on the highest of which the Castle is erected, and is now generally agreed to be the ancient *Berœa*. This Mount is of a Conic Form, and seems in a great Measure to be raised with the Earth thrown up out of a deep broad Ditch which surrounds it. The Suburbs to the North-north-east are next in Height to this; and those to the West-south-west are much lower than the Parts adjacent, and than any other Part of the City. It is compassed by an old Wall not a little decayed, and a broad Ditch, now in most Places turned into Gardens. It is about three Miles and a half in Circumference, but with the Suburbs eight.

The Houses consist of a ground Floor, generally arched, of an upper Story which
is

is flat on the Top, and either terraced with hard Plaister, or paved with Stone ; the Apartments are placed on each Side of a Stone Court. The Cielings are of Wood, neatly painted and sometimes gilded, as are also the Window-shutters, the Pannels of some of their Rooms, and the Cupboard-doors, of which they have a great Number ; these taken together have a very agreeable Effect ; over the Doors and Windows on the Inside, are written Passages out of the Koran, or Verses of their own Composition. The Court-yard is neatly paved, and has generally a Bason with a *Jet d'eau* in the Middle, on one or both Sides of which a small Spot of a Yard or two square is left unpaved for a Garden ; the Verdure of this, the Flowers in Pots, and the playing of the Fountain produce a very agreeable Effect, but they can only be seen by those within, for the Passage into the Street is closed with double Doors, so contrived, that there is no looking in when the Doors are opened. Besides there are no Windows to the Street except a very few in the upper Rooms, which render the Streets very disagreeable to *Europeans*.

The better sort of Houses have an arched Alcove in this Court open to the North, and opposite the Fountain. The Pavement of this Alcove is raised about a Foot and a half above the Pavement of the Court and serves for a Divan. Between this and the Fountain, the Pavement is generally of Mosaic Work made with Marble of various Colours; as is also the Floor of a large Hall with a Cupola Roof, which commonly has a Fountain in the Middle, and is a cool Room in the Summer Time. The Divan is that Part of a Room, in a *Turkish* House, raised above the Floor, and is covered with a Carpet in Winter, and in Summer with fine Mats. Along the Sides are thick Mat-trasses about three Feet wide, and commonly covered with scarlet Cloth; there are likewise large Bolsters of Brocade stuffed with Cotton set against the Walls to lean upon. On these they sit cross legged like Taylors, for they have no Chairs.

People of Fashion have but one or two Rooms for themselves in the outer Court, the rest are for the Servants and Stabling. Above Stairs is a Colonnade, if not round the whole Court, at least fronting the West, off from which are their Rooms and Kiosks.

These

These last are a sort of wooden Divans that project a little way from the other Part of the Building and hang over into the Street. They are raised about a Foot and a half higher than the Floor of the Room, to which they are quite open, and by having Windows in the Front, and on each Side, there is a great Draught of Air which renders them cool in Summer. Beyond this Court is another, containing the Women's Apartments, built in the same manner as other Houses ; some few have a Garden and a tall Cypress-tree ; there is likewise one of these in the outward Yard.

The Mosques in *Aleppo* are numerous, and some few of them magnificent. Before each of them is an Area, with a Fountain in the Middle, designed for Ablutions before Prayers, and behind some of the larger there are little Gardens. There are many large Khanes or Caravanseras, consisting of a spacious Square, on all Sides of which are a Number of Rooms, built on a Ground-floor, used occasionally for Chambers, Ware-houses or Stables, above Stairs there is a Colonade or Gallery on every Side in which are the Doors of a Number of small Rooms, wherein the Mer-

chants, as well Strangers as Natives, transact most of their Business. The Streets are narrow, but well paved and kept very clean.

The Bazars or Market-places are long, covered, narrow Streets, on each Side of which are a great many small Shops, just sufficient to hold the Tradesman and his Goods, the Buyer being obliged to stand without. Each separate Branch of Business has a particular Bazar, which are locked up as well as the Streets an Hour and a half after Sunset ; but the Locks are of Wood, though the Doors are cased with Iron. The Slaughter-houses are in the Suburbs open to the Fields. The Tanners have a Khane to work in near the River. To the Southwards in the Suburbs they burn Lime, and a little beyond that there is a Village where they make Ropes and Cat gut. On the opposite Side of the River to the Westward there is a Glass-house where they make a coarse white Glass in the Winter only, for the greatest Part of this Manufacture is brought from a Village thirty-five Miles Westward.

The City is supplied with good Water from Springs near the Banks of the River.

Heylen,

Heylen, about five Miles to the North-east, which is conveyed from thence by an Aquæduct, and distributed all over the Town by earthen Pipes. This is sufficient for Drinking, Cookery, &c. But the Fountains are supplied by Wells of brackish Water, of which there is one in every House. Their Fuel is Wood and Charcoal in the Houses; but they heat their Bagnios with the Dung of Animals, Leaves of Plants, Parings of Fruit and the like.

For four or five Miles round the City the Ground is stony and uneven, there being small Eminences; this continues Westward near twenty Miles, with small fertile Plains interspersed. Six or seven Miles Northward and Southward the Country is level and not stony. To the Eastward a vast Plain commences called the Desert; however the Soil is good and fertile for a great many Miles beyond *Aleppo*. The Rivulet *Coic* passes along the Western Part of the City, within a few Yards of the Walls, and serves to water a narrow Slip of Gardens on its Banks, which reach from about five Miles to three Miles South of the Town. Here are likewise Gardens near a Village called *Bab Allah*, about two Miles

to the North-east, which are supplied by the Aquæduct. The rising Grounds above the Gardens are in some Places laid out in Vineyards, interspersed with Olive, Fig, and Pistachio-trees, and in some Spots where there are no Gardens. The Villages are destitute of Trees and Water, there being no other Stream for twenty or thirty Miles round ; and therefore they save the Rain-water in Cisterns.

The Seasons are so regular and the Air is so healthy, pure and free from Damps, that all the Inhabitants sup and sleep in the Court-yards or on the House Tops, from the End of *May* to the Middle of *September*. The Severity of the Winter continues only from the 12th of *December* to the 20th of *January*, and then the Air is excessively piercing, and yet the Ice, even in shady Places, is seldom strong enough to bear a Man, and the Snow very seldom lies above a Day. *Narcissus's, Hyacinths and Violets* blow during this Weather. In *February* the Fields are cloathed with an agreeable Verdure to which the springing up of their latter Grain greatly contributes. The Almond-Tree blossoms in *February*, and the Trees begin to have Leaves at the Beginning of *March*.

During

During this Month and *April* Nature assumes a gay and delightful Appearance, but before the End of *May* all the Fields appear parched and barren; only some robust Plants are capable of withstanding the Heat. From this Period there is no Rain till about the Middle of *September*, at which Time a little generally falls which refresheth the Air, and bestows a more agreeable Aspect to the Country. For twenty or thirty Days after this the Air becomes serene and temperate, tho' the Trees retain their Leaves till the Middle of *November*. Some begin to make Fire at the End of this Month, and some have none all the Year.

The cold Winds in the Winter blows from between the North-west and the East, though those nearest the East are more sharp. But from the Beginning of *May* to the End of *September* the same Winds are as hot as if they came out of an Oven, and yet the Water is much cooler than when there is a Westerly Wind, which is the coldest in the hot Months, and is much more frequent; for the hot Winds blow very seldom, but when they do they bring on a Faintness attended with Difficulty of breathing, which obliges the Inhabitants to close their Doors and Windows.

Windows : They seem to participate of the Nature of the *Samuel*, a hot Wind in the Desert, only they do not kill like that. Near the City the Ground is rocky, and the Soil is a blackish light Mould, which produces the Fruits of the Earth in great Abundance. A great Part of the Country lies uncultivated because Property is not safe under a tyrannical Government.

They begin to plough at the latter End of *September* and sow their earliest Wheats about the Middle of *October*, and they continue to plough and sow all sorts of Grain till the End of *January*, and Barley sometimes after the Middle of *February*. They plough the Land over again to cover the Grain, for they have no Harrows. The Plough is so light it may be carried with one Hand, and one little Cow or at most two, or an Ass is sufficient to draw it in ploughing ; and it is managed so easily by one Man that he generally smokes his Pipe at the same time. They sow the Fields with Wheat, Barley, Cotton, Cicers, Lentiles, Beans, everlasting Peas, small Vetches, Sesamum, Ricinus, a green Kidney-bean called Mash, Hemp, Musk-melon, Water-melon, a small sort of Cucumber, Fænu-greek,

greek, and *Turky Millet*. They sow few or no Oats, the Horses being fed with Barley. In the Gardens they plant Tobacco and ten or fifteen Miles off in the Fields, and all the Hills from *Shogle* to *Latachia*, produce such Plenty that they trade with it to *Egypt*. The Barley and Wheat are generally all in by the 20th of *May*. They generally pluck the Corn up by the Roots and carry it to a hard Spot of Ground, where with a Machine like a Sledge which runs on Rollers, and in which are small Irons notched like a Saw to cut the Straw and separate the Grain. It is drawn by Horses, Cows or Asses. Their Granaries are subterranean Cavities with narrow Mouths like a Well, which are commonly left open, which renders riding dangerous near the Villages in the Night. The Cotton is not gathered till *October*.

They have but few Olives near the City, but at *Edlib*, thirty Miles to the Southwest and the adjacent Villages, they have Plenty of Oil of Olives, and make Soap of it and the Ashes brought out of the Desert. The Ricinus or greater Spurge furnishes the common People with Oil for their Lamps, and the Oil of Sesamum is chiefly consumed

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by the Jews. The Vineyards produce good Grapes, of which the Christians and Jews are allowed to make Wine for their own use, paying a certain Tax ; but the Grapes are brought from some Distance. Their White-wines are poor, and their Red without Flavour and heady ; but rather makes the Drinkers stupid than merry. From Raisins mixed with a few Aniseeds they draw a Spirit which they call Arrack, drank liberally by the Jews and Christians. The inspissated Juice of the Grape, called here Dibbs, is brought in Skins and sold in the publick Markets. It looks like Honey, is sweet and much used by all Sorts. They have Variety of Fruits common to *Europe*, but have very little Flavour, and the Apples are bad. They have Pistachio Nuts, and Sumach which is used as a Relisher. Their Fruit trees are all Standards, and are little cultivated, and their other Trees are the same as the *European* ; but they have neither Goosberries nor Currants. The Pot-herbs have nothing peculiar but the Seasons in which they are most plenty, which little concerns us. It would take up too much Room to describe the vast Variety of fine Flowers, Herbs and Plants to be met in

in these Parts, and a Catalogue of their Names only would be very tedious, for which reason we shall omit them.

There being a *French* Vessel bound for *Marseilles*, which was to sail in a short time, I agreed with the *French* Consul, and the Merchant to whom it was consigned for my Passage, for which I was to pay two hundred Livers. In Consequence of this I took my leave of the Gentlemen on *July* the 30th, and hired four Horses for myself, my Servant and my Baggage, at the usual Price, which is ten Piasters to *Scanderoon*. I left *Aleppo* at Sunset, and lay that Night at a Caravansera, called *Khantaman*, seated on a small River about nine Miles from *Aleppo*.

July the 31st, I proceeded on my Journey and lay at a Village called *Mertaban*, in a House where they are accustomed to receive Strangers. The People are *Mahomedans*, but they have a great Respect for Christians, from whom they are originally descended. Our Hostess and her Daughter made no Difficulty in eating and drinking with us, though it was *Ramadan*, and behaved in other Respects with as much Famili-

Familiarity and Complaisance as if we had been in an Inn nearer home. Their Faces were bare and exposed to View, contrary to the Women in these Parts; which was a great Temptation, considering the Time which had past since I saw Women of their Complexion and Charms. The Daughter in particular was very pretty, and I believe would not have been cruel, if I had been Master enough of the Language to have told her my Mind. For besides, that the Women in these Parts have a natural Turn for Gallantry, I knew there were Charms in Money which few are able to resist.

August the 1st, we set out early in the Morning, and reached *Antioch* that Day. They have a Tradition that St. *Paul* was baptized in the Water at this Place, which made me have a Curiosity to taste it. This Town is not above a sixth Part so large as it formerly was, which appeared from the Ruins of the old Walls, which run up a steep Hill, and when they have reached the Top, advance along descending down again on the other Side. But there are now few Traces of its former Grandeur. The River which was formerly called the *Orontes* runs close by it, and over it there

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is a Bridge of five Arches. One may see by what remains, that the High-roads have been paved in former Times.

August the 2d, we got on Horseback early this Morning being resolved to reach Scanderoon by Night. But we had not proceeded above two Miles before we met with two Horsemen on full Gallop who were going to *Antioch*; they advised us to turn back, because a Village about three Miles farther on the Road had been plundered by the Mountaineers the preceding Night. This put us to a Stand for some time, but at length considering the Vessels we were going to, might be gone if we delayed our Journey, I was resolved to proceed. However we took a by Road over some steep Hills, and by that Means escaped the Danger; about Three in the Afternoon we arrived at *Balain*, where being informed the Vessel was not yet ready to sail, I took up my Lodging at our Proconsul's.

The travelling between *Aleppo* and *Balain*, is much more pleasant than on any Road I had hitherto met with: The People in all the Villages are extremely civil and obliging, particularly to *Europeans*. There are some barren and stony Places, but generally

generally the Country is manured and planted with a great Number of Fruit-trees. The Road often lies through Gardens full of Olive and Fig-trees, so that all the Provision you need to carry with you is a little Wine. Between *Martaban* and *Antioch* you pass over a steep Chain of Mountains, as also between *Antioch* and *Scanderoon*, which is the worst Part of our Journey. At the Place where you lodge the Charge will generally amount to a Piaster.

Balain is a Village about ten Miles from *Scanderoon*, seated among very high Mountains, it is built on the Sides of these, which give it a very romantick Appearance, because at a Distance the Houses seem to stand one upon another. When you come into it you will find the Foundation of some of the Houses as high and upon a Level with the Tops of those before it. It is very agreeably situated where there is a cool Air and fine Water, which deserve the highest Encomiums. We seemed to be got all of a sudden into another Climate, insomuch that I could have wished to have had a Thermometer, to have measured the Temperature of the Air. But according to what I could judge from the Sense of Feeling, I found

found myself in a very temperate Climate, and as much differing from the Heats of Scanderoon, as the Month of April in England is from the sultry Air under the Equator. Therefore it is no Wonder that our Proconsuls retire to this charming Retreat in the hot Season of the Year; at which Time Scanderoon is a most fickle Place, and intolerable on Account of the excessive hot Weather.

The great Quantity of fine Water at Balain, is certainly a Circumstance worth Observation; for here we see pure limpid Fountains rushing out from the very Tops of the Mountains, the Water of which is as cool as if it had been made so by Ice, or by our Method at Bengal which is performed by the Help of Salt-petre, or rather many Degrees beyond them. The Streams lie so convenient, that the Water is conveyed into every House of the Town at an easy Expence, so that every Family has a Fountain of their own, unless some few who will not or cannot afford to be at the Expence, and even these may take it up in the Street, where there are Streams as clear as Crystal. It is delightful to observe the Progress of the Water from the Fountains Heads

Heads to the Bottom ; for in falling from thence it forms above two hundred natural Cascades, as it passes between and over the Rocks of different Figures and Shapes. But how vastly might the Number be increased if Art was brought into the Assistance of Nature. Besides the Water is in such Plenty, that the Streams are sufficient to turn at least five hundred Mills. If the Streams of *Balain* were in the Neighbourhood of *Versailles*, the Water-works at *Marly* would be quite overlooked, and all the fine Engines would be of no farther Use.

August the 11th, Having waited for the Vessel nine Days, I at length set out for *Scanderoon* ; but being unwilling to sleep on Shore, I embarked as soon as I got there. The next Day I dined on board another *French* Ship, which cost me dear, for I had like to have been left behind ; and I was forced to give three Chekins for a Boat to overtake our own Vessel. We had a strong Westerly Wind between *Scanderoon* and the Island of *Cyprus*, which made our Passage very long ; but at length it chopt about to the Eastward we reached *Larnica* or *Larneza*, on *August* the 22d.

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My waiting so long at *Balain* for a Passage makes me advise those who shall hereafter travel this Road to go to *Latikæ*, where we have a Consul, and from whence they may take a Boat to *Cyprus*; which if I had done, I should have been there fifteen Days before the other Vessel. When you are there you may have your Choice of Vessels for whatever Place you are bound to; for all the Ships from the Neighbouring Ports touch at *Larnica* to take in Refreshments. If you want a Passage for *Marseilles*, you will never be obliged to wait above a Week.

Our Vessel took in a small Matter of Freight at this Place, and was detained here by the *French* Consul, because he had never a Mate; for though the King of *France*, nor the Consul had the least Property in the Ship, yet the Captain durst not disobey his Orders. At length another Ship came into the Port which had two Mates, one of which, by the Consul's sole Authority, was ordered aboard the Vessel which wanted one. I took Notice before, that I had agreed to pay two hundred Livres for my Passage, but here I was informed by the Captain that he could not carry me any farther,

farther, because he had Freight to fill the Cabin. This obliged me to apply to the French Consul, who politely told me, that if I insisted upon it he would constrain the Captain to stand to his Agreement ; but he advised me to consider whether this would not render my Passage disagreeable on that very Account. In short, I thought it most advisable to allow him more than we first agreed upon, to make him a Recompence for the pretended Loss he said he should sustain, and left the Terms to be settled by the Consul, who directed me to add one hundred and fifty Livres more to the former Sum. In short I did not so much blame the Captain, though I afterwards found him to be a very Brute, as his Merchant at Aleppo, who agreed with me for less than what is customarily paid for a Passage to Marseilles. And now I am here I do not if I give you some Account of this Island from a Traveller of great credit.

Cyprus is a large Island about two hundred Miles in Length, and one hundred in Breadth. It was formerly called Macaria, or the fortunate Island by the Greeks, on account of the Fertility of the Soil. The Inhabitants here very probably lived in great Ease

Ease and Plenty, because the Poets feigned it to be the Place where *Venus* took up her Residence. However the Air is far from being good though very temperate, or rather it is very unhealthy. The Inhabitants are partly *Mahomedans* and partly *Christians*, but mostly of the *Greek Church*. They are very fond of good Living and great Haters of Labour, to which last Circumstance it is probably owing that the Land is not so fruitful as it was formerly, for it would doubtless produce greater Plenty if it was better cultivated; however it produces Oranges, Citrons, Olives and Corn. The Wine is greatly admired for its excellent Flavour, and it will keep an hundred Years without spoiling. They have a prodigious Number of *Ortolans* which the Inhabitants salt and pickle for Sale. The *Venetians* purchase large Quantities of them. Their Commodities for Trade are Honey, Salt, Cotton, Silk, Vitriol, Agate, and red and white Coral. However their Water in many Places is brackish, and they are sometimes infested with the Plague of Locusts, which consume every thing that is green in the Island.

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This Island, after the Decadence of the Roman Empire came under the Dominion of the Greeks, and afterwards of the House of *Lucignian*, in 1191. Thus *Cyprus* had its own Kings till the Death of *John III.* in 1458. In 1476 the *Venetians* became Masters of it, to the Prejudice of the House of *Savoy*, whose Pretensions to it were better founded ; who however assume the Title of Kings of *Cyprus*. The *Venetians* were dispossessed by the *Turks* in 1571, who have been Masters of it ever since.

Cyprus is divided into four Provinces, namely, *Paphia* to the East, *Salaminia* to the *West*, *Amathusia* to the South, and *Lapethia* to the North. The most remarkable Towns are *Nicosia*, the Capital of the whole Island, in the Province of *Lapethia*, and is seated almost in the Centre of the Island. It is large, well peopled and has some Fortifications. It was taken by *Selim II.* Emperor of the *Turks* in 1570, after a Siege of forty two Days. It is the Residence of the Bashaw, and the See of a Greek Archbishop. *Famagousta* is seated near the Sea in the Province of *Salaminia*, has a good Port and is well fortified in the ancient manner ; it is about two Miles in Circumference, and carries

carries on almost all the Business of the Island. It was besieged by the *Turks* in 1571, for ten Months together, and they lost 80000 Men before they could force it to a Capitulation. *Baffa*, formerly called *Paphos*, is seated in the Province of *Paphia*, at a small Distance from the Sea. It is a large Place, but hath no Fortifications; however it is a trading Town. During the Time of *Paganism*, there was a famous Temple here built to the Honour of *Venus*, where her female Votaries paid her Homage in a most extraordinary manner. *Cerinea* is in the Province of *Lapethia*, and is tolerably large and pretty well peopled. *Salaminia* is seated near the Sea in the Province of *Salaminia*. It is but a small Town, and its chief Trade is Salt. *Larneca*, the Place I was at, is a Town of great Trade, because here they load and disembark all the Merchandises. The *English*, *French*, *Venetians* and *Neapolitans* have here each a Consul. Our own Consul *George Wake-man*, Esq; then acted for the *Dutch*. This Gentleman was extremely civil to me while I stayed, and entertained me very handsomely. I intended to have qualified myself to have given a particular Description

of the Place, but our Consul assured me there was nothing worth seeing. They have indeed a Church dedicated to St. *Lazarus*, whom our Saviour raised from the Dead, and whom they pretend was buried here, but the People at *Marseilles* likewise claim the same Honour, and so may other Places with as much Truth as they.

But perhaps the Reader will not be displeased if I give him a more accurate Account of this Island from Mr. *Drummond*, who made the Tour of it about a Dozen Years ago. *Cyprus*, says he, is about 70 Leagues in Length, between 18 or 20 in Breadth, and its Circumference may be about 160. The Soil is an excellent fertile Clay, producing spontaneously whatever is sown in a Place where there happens to be the least Moisture; so that were the natives industrious they might make of this Island a perfect Paradise. Here are few Rivers, but the want of them is sufficiently supplied by Springs, Rivulets and Winter Rains.

Our Author in going to *Famagusta* was obliged to ride upon a Mule with a ragged patched Pack-saddle, and a Goad pointed with Iron instead of a Whip, otherwise the Beast would not stir. At the Gates of the Town

Town he was obliged to alight and walk over the Bridge, because the *Turks* permit no *Christian* to ride upon it. The Fortifications were formerly good, but at present they are quite out of Repair, and they mount only six or eight Pieces of Brass Cannon. In the Year 1735 this Town was considerably damaged by an Earthquake, which threw down a Mosque which had formerly been a Christian Church dedicated to St. *Sophia*, burying in its Ruins above 200 *Turks* who were then at worship. They have Marble in the Neighbourhood, and yet their Edifices are built with a light spungy Stone, which moulders away with the Weather. The Governor's Palace never was a superb Building, but there are still the Arms of *Venice* over the Gate, with an Inscription shewing the Age of the Building and the Name of the Person who founded it. In the Front there are two granite Pillars quite apart with the Bases and Capitals of white Marble, and between those a Sarcophagus, adorned with Festoons. This perhaps was a Burial-place. The Bay is a good Harbour for Shipping.

Larneca is a Town situated about a Mile from a spacious Bay, but it hath nothing

worth seeing. The Houses are built of Mud shaped like Brick and dried in the Sun. They are never higher than one Story, because Earthquakes are very frequent here. There are three mean Churches belonging to the *Greeks*, a Franciscan Convent, and another of Capuchins, together with a *French* Factory and a Consul. Mr. *Wakeman*, of whom he gives a good Character, was Consul for the *English*, *Dutch* and *Venetians*. A short Mile from hence is the Port of *Salines*, in the Neighbourhood of which there are Lakes where the *Venetians* made great Quantities of Salt. They were preserved at that time by a Wall of Stone and Mud, the Remains of which are still visible. The Salt that is now made is so mixed with Dirt that the Value is greatly lessened. Perhaps these Lakes are supplied with such Salt Springs as are in *Cheshire*. Not far off there is a Mosque called *Tokee*, where they say the Grandmother of *Mahomet* was interred.

The Locusts of *Cyprus* are very prejudicial to the Grain ; and the *Moors* are obliged to tack Bells to their Boots to fright away the Asps, the Tarantulaes and other venomous Reptiles with which this Island abounds.

There

There is one Serpent about two Yards long of a blackish hue, with a sort of Coronet on its Head, which it carries majestically about a Foot high as it waves along.

The Grecian Women who differ little or nothing from those of the *Archipelago*, dress in a manner that is wantonly superb; the Ornaments of their Head are graceful and noble, and they have all the Libertinism for which the *Cyprian* Dames of old were so extremely celebrated. Love and Avarice divide them, for there is not one will deny the last Favour if you will come up to her Price. The Men have so little Regard to Chastity, that they will marry any Woman that has but Money, though it has been got by the sweat of her body. Some indeed are in the contrary Extreme, and will allow them to go no where but to Church, and yet even there they find out Means to cuckold their Husbands.

The Government of *Cyprus* is farmed by the Grand Visier at 318,000 Piasters per Ann. which is near 39,000 Pounds, and yet the Governor is changed every Year. Bribery and Corruption have here arrived at such a Height, that nothing will be done by People of all Ranks without a Present:

Even all sorts of Crimes may be pardoned if a Man has but Money, as for instance, he that has murdered another is only subject to a Tax of two Piasters yearly or thereabouts. Every Man is subject to an Impost; which the Officers collect with the utmost Severity. He that cannot pay it has his Goods sold, and if they do not amount to the Sum, he is either imprisoned or bastinadoed into the Bargain, and his Wife and Children turned adrift without Mercy. The Judge himself pronounces a Sentence in favour of him that bids highest.

There is but one Archbishop in the Island, and he, under some Pretence or other, by the Countenance of the Mosalem, fleeces the People, and goes snacks in the Plunder. This was the Case in 1743. There are three Bishops who, besides their settled Revenues have several Ways of raising Money. The Priests are extremely ignorant, and either live entirely on the Charity of the Parishes or submit to the meanest Employments to get Money.

The Exports of this Island are Silk, Wool, Umber, Carrobean and Wine. The Imports are *French* and *Venetian* Broad-cloth, and sometimes a few Bales of *British*

Manu-

Manufactures, Cutlery Ware, Watches, Toys, Pepper, Sugar, Tin, Lead and all sorts of Silks. But the People are so miserably poor, there is no great Consumption of any of these Things. There are three sorts of Vermilion in this Country, and Strata of *Arbestos* near *Baffo* and in other Places.

Seventeen Miles from *Larnica* there is a high Hill which serves for a Land Mark, called Mount *Croce*, on the Top of which stands a small Greek Church dedicated to the Holy Cross, and where they pretend there is a Piece of the real Cross. Three Miles from it there is a Chapel and Convent, where our Author once dined with Consul *Wakeman* and Mr. *Bedington*, and here the Father served as Priest, Hostler and Innkeeper. The Air about *Larnica* is so impregnated with Salt that it even sticks to the Skin of the Inhabitants.

Nicosia is delightfully situated in a Plain between *Olympus* and a Range of Mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the *Venetians*, but now their Works are all in Ruins. Here all the *Venetian* Nobility that were upon the Island resided. It is about three Miles in Circumference, and there are Plan-

tations of Olives, Almonds, Lemons, Oranges, Mulberries and Cypress interspersed among the Houses, which gives the Town a delightful Appearance. The Church of *Sancta Sophia* is an old Gotick Structure, and the only Building that remains entire. The Turks have changed it into a Mosque and destroyed the Ornaments. There is a pleasant Road from *Nicosia* to *Lemisol*, where there is a good Bay for Shipping and some small Trade. There is a very wretched Castle. From thence to within eight Miles of *Larnica* the Country is not disagreeable, but the salt Air for want of Moisture renders it very unwholsome. The Ground is so soft that one Man can plough it with two lean Oxen only, and instead of a Harrow they use a thick Plank on which a Man stands. Instead of threshing they drive thick Planks nailed together over the Corn, in which broken Flints or Pebbles are stuck, with a Man standing upon them.

In 1748 our Author returned to *Larnica* again, and made the following Observations. The first Place we hear of was *Cbitty*, a Village on the Banks of the River *Taitius*, over which there is a Bridge with four

four Arches not ill built. Here is no anchorage except for small Barges, which proves it is not the ancient *Cititem*. From the Salines and several Marks of Antiquity, *Larnica* seems to be the Place where that City stood. *Bekier* Bashaw was at a vast Expence in 1747 in making Aqueducts to bring Water from *Arpera* to *Larnica* which are six Miles distant, but they were not finished till 1750, three Years after he had resigned his Government, though he had left Money for that Purpose.

Chitty is beautified with a Number of Silk Gardens. The Road from thence to *Maroni* is very pleasant, being bounded on the one Side with Hills, and on the other by the Sea, and is adorned with Variety of Olive and Locust-trees. *Maroni* is delightfully situated upon a rising Ground, having a Command of a beautiful and extensive Plain. Here are many Rivulets in the rainy Season, no Marks of which appear in the Summer, and several Channels of Rivers not mentioned by ancient Geographers.

He could not meet with the least Remains of the ancient Temple of *Venus* and *Adonis* at *Amathus*; but when he came to *Limesol* he

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was convinced it was the ancient *Curium*. It has a full open Bay which former Travellers have said was no better than a Mill-pond. The Village *Agradiri* stands upon a Neck of Land which joins the *Curium* Promontory now called by the *Italians*, *Cupo di Gato*, from the Cats the Priests of St. *Basil* were obliged to keep to destroy the Serpents. The Country is open and pleasant from hence to *Colos*, where there is a strong square Tower built by *Lewis de Magnac*, Commander of the Knights Hospitallers. Here you cross a fine River, and in a little time arrive at *Piscopi* a large beautiful Village, round which there are some grand Ruins, and the adjacent Grounds were watered by an Aqueduct from the River. Here was formerly a Grove sacred to *Apollo*, and there are now Ruins resembling a Temple. Hence the Road to *Baffo* lies through *Livathi*, and over a fatiguing rocky Way in the Neighbourhood of *Pisouri*.

There are no Remains at *Baffo* of any Antiquities, this Town being quite modern, and is large and agreeable ; but there have been noble Buildings about the Port, or *Paphos Antigua*, and some broken Columns which

which probably belong to the Temple of *Venus*. It was thrown down by an Earthquake about fifteen hundred Years before the Birth of Christ; but being rebuilt, is said to be razed to the Ground by St. *Barnabas* in the fortieth Year of the Christian *Aera*. But this must be a Fiction, for the Christians had no Authority at that Time. Besides it was an *Asylum* in the Reign of *Tiberius*, and *Titus Vespasian* consulted the Oracle here in his Return from *Corinth*. There are some transparent Stones found to the Westward of *Baffo*, which were once given out, but falsely, to be Diamonds.

From *Baffo* our Author took his Progress Northward through dangerous rugged Mountains, presenting in many Places frightful Precipices. The Woods are thin and the Hills bare, but the intermediate Ground is tolerably good, and about *Stroumbi* particularly so. The Inhabitants here are industrious, and the Soil repays the Labour of the Husbandmen. At *Acamas* he met with the Spring called the Fountain of Love, which is said to increase Vigour. *Stroumbi* is a pleasant populous Village whose Inhabitants were great Admirers of his strange Dress. After he

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left this Village he fell in with a deep Gut upon the rocky Sides of the River *Symbula*, which he was mightily taken with, between two impending Hills; but in leaving this pleasant Retreat he fell down a Precipice which had like to have cost him his Life. However he dined the same Day in a delightful Grove of tall spreading Trees, near the River *Pierga*, hard by which is a perpendicular Pillar said to be built by a neighbouring Queen whose Palace was in the Mountains. At Night he lay at *Lesca*, a Town prettily situated on a winding River with Variety of Gardens, and the next Day he passed the River *Canara* feveral Times, and sometimes met with horrible Precipices, which yet gave some Pleasure by diversifying the Prospect. He saw no Vineyards till after he had past the River *Gamba*, and then he fell in with a Land where he met with the Perfume of Roses, Honeysuckles, and aromatic Shrubs. Soon after he came to the Convent of *Madonna di Chekka*, the Papa of which, in Point of Dignity, is not much inferior to a Bishop. This Place is well enough ornamented, but the Particulars are not worth mentioning.

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The Valley of *Sollia* is the finest in the whole Island, having pleasant Villages scattered round about it, and the adjacent Hills have Plenty of Wood and Water. *Merfou* is a very cheerful Place and stands about a Mile and a half from the Sea, and the Church is one of the handsomest Buildings in the Island. About six or eight Miles from hence the People seemed to be industrious, for they direct the Springs into Reservoirs, from whence they are distributed over the Lands. The first Cypress-tree our Author saw was at the Village *Elia*, where there is a good Gateway over which there is a handsome *Basso Relievo*. His next Visit was to *Agios Largos*, properly called St. *Hilarion*. It stands on the Summit of a Hill which is so very steep, that no Beast can mount it to the Westward. This Castle has been prodigiously strong, but there is no Inscription left to let us know who built it. Two Hours from hence is *Cerinia* a Sea-port Town, which has been well walled with Towers, Bastions and a Fosse.

De la Pays, supposed to have been a Monastery, has been a very elegant Structure, but it now lies in Ruins. Among the Rocks

Rocks about *Aglos Phanentes* there are found human Bones and Teeth perished. The Convent of St. *Chrysostom* is a large indifferent Building, and some Parts are of good Marble well wrought, with tolerable Mosaic variegated Stones. Here is a great deal of Gilding and Painting, but nothing of a Piece. It stands at some Distance from *Citrea*, three Miles from which is *Palecitwa*, where there was formerly a Temple sacred to the Queen of Love; the last remaining Stones of which were removed to build a House for the Cadi.

Citrea is one continued Chain of Gardens and Summer-Houses, watered with living Streams. There is nothing beautiful about *Sanata Nappa*, though it is much admired, except a Fountain in a Convent under a Cupola. Near it is a pretty little Harbour where poor People go a fishing in Boats of a peculiar Texture, they being only a few Sticks bound together, in which the Fisherman sits and rows with a Paddle. From thence he returned to *Larnica* again, and then took his Progress Northward through the Mountains. He afterwards passed from *Malandrina* to the Bay of *Limeone* where Vessels from the East come

to

to an Anchor; and it is a Place of Safety, the Ground being clean and good. About three Miles farther is a Bluff Head, whereon is to be seen the Ruins of *Santa Maria*, which perhaps was formerly *Macaria*. The Village of *Agatha* is extremely pleasant, lying on the Skirts of the Mountains. From hence he ascended a steep Hill to view the Buildings and Fortifications of the Castle of *Cantara*, but they were not near in so good Order as was expected.

The greatest Part of the Country is extremely pleasant, especially from *Estaboni* to the *Platonissa*, where the rising Grounds covered with Woods and opening Glades, form an agreeable Contrast. There is much rural Sweetness in the Neighbourhood of *Agios Androniano*. Passing hence by several ruined Edifices, he arrived at the modern *Cyprus*, a Village meanly built, though once fam'd for its Beauties, though there is now not one handsome Woman in the Place. Here the *Greeks*, have a Church built without any Taste; but it hath wooden carved Work, which is so good, that it seems to have been the Product of earlier Ages.

Two Miles Eastward are the Ruins of a Village, from whence he ascended to the Top of Mount *Olympus*, where *Venus* had once a Temple, in the Place of which there are now the Ruins of a wretched Greek Chapel. This Spot is intolerably cold, and the Air so moist, that it will affect any Thing made of Iron in ones Pocket. From hence he pass'd through a Variety of good and bad, beautiful and bleak Grounds, 'till he came to the Convent, *Canatcarga*, which is built upon the Model of the antient Greek Churches. After this he arriv'd at the Village of *Rosala*, surrounded with Corn-Fields, pleasant Gardens, a beautiful Tuft of Trees, and a natural Fence of little Hills. Half an Hour farther is *Komatoulagou*, which is prettily situated, and the Fields are well laid out towards the Sea. It was formerly an extensive Place, adorned with fourteen Churches, most of which lie in Ruins.

Through a Number of delightful Spots he pursu'd the Road to *Famagusta*, and at *Castro* he saw *Cittrus*, with the Remains of a Town and Fort, upon a little Hill. He also trac'd a Causeway made in the *Roman* Manner, the whole Way to *Salamis* where

he

he lost it for a While, and then found it again, and then it proceeded almost as far as the Garrison. Here he and his Company were supposed to be Spies by the Vulgar, which expos'd him to some Danger, for which Reason he return'd to *Larnica*. I shall now return to my own Journal.

There is as much Difference in the Complexion of the Ladies, and those of *Bengal*, who were lately conversant with us, as between Alabaster and Porphyry, which you will say was a great Temptation for one in my Situation; especially as I could not help revolving in my Mind the various Scenes of Pleasure which the Historians tell us were acted in this Island. However I had no Conversation with them, having made a Resolution to live in a very continent Manner during this Journey. But perhaps you will say my Forbearance was not owing so much to Principle as Prudence; and that I was unwilling to fall a Martyr to *Venus*, or at least that I was unwilling to carry off any of her Relicks from *Cyprus* into *England*. But be that as it may, I only am relating what really happen'd without troubling my Head about the Motive others may ascribe my Behaviour to. Yet I was not entirely ~~entirely~~ destitute

destitute of the Company of Women of a more virtuous Character; for the Consul was married to a very agreeable Lady of *Constantinople*, who had a maiden Sister, with both whom I had the Honour to be acquainted. But to return to my Voyage.

August the 30th, a Privateer of *Savoy* came in here with a Flag of Truce, which had taken several Prizes from the *Turks* and *Greeks*, and wanted to know if they would release them. In the Evening we sailed from hence with an Easterly Wind, which soon forsook us, and then we had a Westerly one which blew very strong, and which made it fifteen Days, before we reach'd the Island of *Rhodes*. When we came there we found we could not weather the Southermost Point, which made the Captain to determine to work through the *Archipelago*. Therefore on September the 16th, we went round to the Northward, passing close by the City of the same Name.

I can say little or nothing of this Island from my own Observation, and therefore I shall give you a short Description of it from an Author of undoubted Credit.

The Land of *Rhodes* is about 150 Miles in Circumference, and near 50 in Diameter.

The

The Soil is fertile and produces good Pasture; it has Plenty of Wine which is very good, and the Fruits, such as Citrons, Olives and Oranges, are very delicate. There is Plenty of Honey; and the Inhabitants make Soap, Tapestry and Camblets. The Statue of *Apollo*, which was formerly erected here, was very remarkable. It stood at the Entrance of the Port upon two Pillars, and was seventy Cubits high, insomuch that a Ship under Sail might pass between its Legs. It was all of Bronze, and was reckoned one of the seven Wonders of the World. It was overthrown by an Earthquake, and when the *Saracens* became Masters of this Island in 665, they broke it in Pieces, and carried it away into *Egypt*, by the Help of 900 Camels.

When after the Time of the *Crusadoes* the Knights of St. John were driven out of the Holy Land, they took this Island from the *Saracens* in 1309, and continued Masters of it for about 200 Years. They were forced from hence by Soliman II. Emperor of the *Turks* in 1522, for which Purpose he brought no less than 20000 Men. These Knights defended themselves in such a desperate Manner for six Months, when per-

perceiving they were like to have no Assistance out of *Christendom*, they thought proper to capitulate, after they had destroyed 80000 Turks. *Amarat Affar*, a Portuguese and grand Chancellor of the Order, held Intelligence with the Grand Seignior, and betrayed the Designs of the Brotherhood, who had promised him his Daughter in Marriage. But he was punished for his Treachery; for *Soliman* let him know, that in order to espouse a *Turkish* Princess, he must be stripp'd of his *Christian* Skin, and accordingly caused him to be flea'd alive, and instead of a nuptial Bed, put him in one covered with Pepper and Salt. *Charles V.* Emperor of *Germany*, bestowed *Malta* on those Knights which they still keep Possession of.

The only Town of Note in this Island is *Rhodes*, which was formerly a strong noted Place, but is now much decayed. It is a Sea-Port Town, is about three Miles in Circumference, and is pleasantly seated on the Side of a Hill, yielding a very good Prospect. The Walls, the Castle and the Round Tower, which are seated at the Mouth of the Haven, are all in a ruinous Condition. The Houses are built after the

Italian

Italian Manner, the Streets well paved, and the Bazars or Market Places are very well furnished. There is a Piazza on one Side of the Harbour, which last is shut up every Night with a Chain. Most of the Inhabitants of the Island are Greeks, who are miserably oppres'd and very poor. They are not suffered to live in the Town, though the Jews have that Privilege. The Church of St. John is a very noble Structure, but it is now converted into a Mosque, and the Island is governed by a Turkish Bashaw.

On September the 19th, we reach'd the Straits of Cerigo, where we were favoured with a Northerly Wind, which afterwards went round to the Eastward, and continued 'till we were up with Malta; which we passed on the 27th, and then it chopped about to the North-West, from off an Island called Penteleria, not far from Tunis. But another Spurt of Wind favouring us, we got round the South-East End of Sardinia; and then were taken again with a hard North-West Wind, which obliged us to seek for Shelter in a Harbour called Oratano, or Oristani on the West Side of Sardinia. Here we were kept from the 4th of October 'till the 7th, when we ventured out, leav-
ing

ing four Ships behind us who durst not stir. However, by the Assistance of this Gust of Wind we reach'd *Marseilles* on the 9th. Ships which come from the *Levant*, go to an Island about two Miles distant from the City called *Pomagui*, where there is a very good Mole which is formed by Nature.

October the 11th, we enter'd into the *Lazzeretto*, where Persons of all Ranks and Degrees, the very highest not excepted, are obliged to perform Quarantine, if it has not been done in the Ship they arrived in. It will be best for every Person to have a Patent for himself, lest the Captain should forget to put you into his. This you may have of your own Consul, and it will cost you a *Turkish Chequin*. As soon as the Ship arrives at *Pomegui*, the Captain makes a Report of the Ship, and from whence it came, and then the Intendant gives an Order for your Reception. The sooner you enter the better, for the Days you stay aboard the Ship are not reckoned with those of the Quarantine till all the Lading is taken out. When there is a clean Patent the Ship must ride 25 Days at *Pomagui* after it is empty, and 15 more nearer

the Town. But if otherwise, the Time of Waiting will be doubled.

The Regulation for those who enter the *Lazaretto*, is as follows; namely, from *Aleppo*, *Cyprus* and the *Levant* 20 Days, when the Patent is clean; if otherwise 30, and sometimes 40. But if from *Constantinople*, the Time is always 30 Days at least, because the Plague is constantly at that City more or less. Likewise from Places nearer Home, as *Algiers* or *Tunis*, the Stay must be 25 or 30 Days; because the Shortness of the Passage makes it doubtful, whether any of the Ship's Company may yet fall ill of the Plague or not, or whether the Goods may contain any Thing that may spread a pestilential Contagion.

After you are enter'd the *Lazaretto*, the Captain of that Place will come and pay you a Visit, and if you have a Patent, after dipping it in Vinegar, he will send it to the Intendant, who is to appoint the Time of your Stay, in Consequence of the above Regulations. Then he orders you a Room and a Man for your Guard. The Rooms are up Stairs, and are very convenient. They are ten in a Row, and have a Gallery before them 225 Feet in Length: But

these Apartments are only for the Passengers, and have no Furniture except a Turn-Port to lay your Bed on. When there is only one Passenger, he has a Room to himself, and half a Dozen would have no more for the whole Company.

With Regard to eating, those that have a Mind may dine at an Ordinary, which is much the best Way for single Persons and Foreigners. If there were four or five who had an Acquaintance in the Town to send them Provisions, they might dress themselves, if they were desirous of saving Charges; for this is a much cheaper Method of Living. If you eat at the Ordinary, you must agree with the Master for the Price, and he will provide a Dinner, more or less plentiful according to your Pay.

The Charges I was at are as follow.

	Livres	Sous
For my Eating each Day,	4	0
For my Servant,	1	10
For my Guard,	0	12
Paid for my Guard each Day,	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
For		

For the above Allowance, I had a Dinner and Supper of good wholesome Provisions, and drest in a neat cleanly Manner; but they find you no Breakfast. The *Lazaretto* is about a Mile in Circumference, and you may walk where you will, provided your Guide is along with you. But you must take care to have no Communication with any other Room, nor must you touch any of the Cloaths, Goods or Merchandizes which are dispersed about in different Places, unless you have a Mind to stay in the *Lazeretto* as long as the Person who is the Owner of them, or the Goods themselves are kept there. This Caution is the more necessary, because it is very natural for Persons, when they see Cotton, Silks, &c. lie scatter'd about, to examine into the Goodness of them, without thinking any Harm; and by that Means be obliged to stay triple the Time, they otherwise would have done. On the other hand, if you touch any Person who came in before you, and perhaps expects to go out in two or three Days, he must be kept in the *Lazaretto* as long as you. However you walk about in the Company of other Gentlemen, without Danger, having your Time prolonged, if you ~~take~~ care

care to keep at a little Distance from each other. This takes off from the Loneliness of the Confinement, and makes the Time seem less tedious.

All your Letters, if you send any, must be first dipt in Vinegar before they are put into the Post, and therefore it will be necessary to have a Correspondent in the City to take care of them, and dry them before they are sent to the Office. Letters are forwarded to *England* on Wednesdays and Fridays, and are eleven Days on the Road. A single Letter will cost one Shilling and two Pence to *London*.

All the Rooms are distinguished by Numbers over the Doors, and when any one wants to speak with you out of the City, he comes to the Gate of the *Lazaretto*, at which Time the Door-Keeper tolls a large Bell, as many Times as the Number over the Door of the Person wanted. But if after the Number is compleated, he then tolls the Bell once, "it is a Signal that the Guard only is wanted. The Sound of this Bell is so loud, ~~that~~ it may be heard at a great Distance very distinctly. Therefore it is no Wonder that the People in the Rooms should never mistake the Signal, who are only

only a Quarter of a Mile from it. The Gate of the *Lazaretto* is fenced with double Palisadoes, which are about ten Feet asunder, and between them is a Network of Wire, to prevent your conveying the least Trifle to the Person on the Outside, so careful are they to prevent the Communication of any Infection. At this Gate you may converse with any Person who comes to see you.

If you have any Thing quite new about you, which does not appear to have been worn, though it be a new Handkerchief in your Pocket, or a new Pair of Shoes on your Feet, you must then be confin'd as long as the Cargo; which is a Remark worth Observation. But if the Things you have on, or which you carry about you have been used for some Time, no Notice is taken of them to your Disadvantage. Therefore all those Things which you have no immediate Occasion for, will best be made up into a Bundle, and left with the Writer of the Ship; and when the Cargo is clear, you will have it again. Those who take Snuff or Tobacco, must leave them behind in the same Manner, if any Part remains unconsumed. In short every Thing

is under a particular Regulation, insomuch that a Man would run the Risque of being sent to the Gallies, if he endeavoured to conceal any one Thing that is contraband in his Baggage, though never so small ; and therefore it will be much the safest Way to comply with the establish'd Rules in every Thing. However nothing is looked upon as contraband, while it remains in the *Lazaretto*, for you may bring any Thing on Shore, and place it there ; but before it is taken out, it must be reported and pay the Duty.

The Day before you are at Liberty to go out, you must be perfum'd as they term it ; which is thus performed. They make a Straw Fire in the Middle of your Room, and throw on it a Mixture of several Drugs, and when the Room is full of Smoke, they oblige you to enter it, when the Door and Windows are shut. Here you must stay about four Minutes. This is design'd to free all your Things as well as yourself from any infectious Particles, which may yet lie concealed. The next Morning you may go out as early as you please, and by that Means gain a Day or two of the appointed Time of your Stay. For if you are appointed to continue in the

Lazaretto,

Lazaretto, as I was 20 Days, if you come in late in the Evening, and go out early in the Morning, your Stay will be but eighteen compleat Days; for the Days you come in and go out are reckoned in the Number.

Before your Departure, there are some Perquisites remain to be paid, the Amount of which is as follows.

Livres

To your Guard,	3
To the Man who perfumes you,	3
To the Porter at the Gate,	3
To the Servants at the Eating House,	3
To the Woman that carries your Letters,	3

In all 15

You are now to apply to your Acquaintance in the City, if you have made any, for Advice in getting a convenient Lodging in a creditable House, for there are several Publick Houses of Reception, which are here called *Berges* or *Auberges*, and are generally very good. The House which I lodged at, was the *Malta Cross*, which I commend as a good one. Here you may have an Apartment for yourself, and dine at an Ordinary

in the House for four Livres a Day, for which you will be well entertained. Besides if you choose to make any stay you will meet with Diversions of various kinds.

October the 30th, I came out of the Lazaretto, and went to Mr. Whatly, who had done me several kind Offices during the Time I was confined, and which a Stranger stands greatly in need of. As I was in a Hurry to get home, I did not stay long enough to make any Observations upon *Marseilles* worth communicating, for which reason I shall give you some Account of this City from Travellers who have had Leisure enough to consider it distinctly.

Marseilles is seated at the Bottom of a Hill, which looks like an Amphitheatre at some Distance off when you are at Sea. Its Harbour is of an oval Form, and is very much frequented by trading Vessels. The Key or Quay is thirteen or fourteen hundred Paces long, on which there are some of the finest Houses in the City. The Walk on the Side of it is the more agreeable as Part of it is full of Shops in the Day-time, belonging to the Workmen of the Gallies. They are well furnished with Goods and

and Nicknacks of various kinds, but the Purchasers must take care of being cheated. The Entrance into the Port is shut up with a Chain, which is supported by three Stone Pillars erected at proper Distances, leaving just room enough for the passage of a large Vessel between them. The Harbour is large enough to contain 600 Vessels, which arrive daily from all Parts of the World, and import all kinds of Merchandise.

The Cathedral Church called the *Notre Dame* the greater, is dedicated to St. *Lazarus* and is a gloomy Structure; it was formerly a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, or, as some say, to *Diana of Ephesus*. It is of a very extraordinary Figure which they have not altered in any manner, and there are still remaining the large Columns on which the Statue of the Goddess was placed. The Church is rich in Reliques, for here they shew you the Head of St. *Lazarus*, and that of St. *Cannat*, the Foot of St. *Victor*, and many of the same kind. Near the Cathedral there is a Chapel built on the Spot where they say *Mary Magdalen* stood to preach the Gospel to the Idolaters when they came out of the Temple.

Notre Dame des Acoules is a fine large Church, and was a Temple dedicated to

Minerva. In the Collegiate and Parish Church of *Minerva*, they have an Image of the Virgin *Mary* in Silver. It is five Feet and a half high with a Crown and Ornaments of immense Value. The Church of St. *Saviour* now belonging to the Nuns, was formerly consecrated to *Apollo*. All these Temples are convincing Proofs of the Antiquities of *Marseilles*, as well as two other Temples on each Side the Harbour, with the Towers, one of which is called St. *John*, and the other St. *Nicolas*.

The Abbey of St. *Victor* belonging to the Monks of St. *Benedict* is at the Foot of the Citadel, and looks like a Castle, being inclosed with Walls, and fortified with Towers on the Top of which there is room enough to take a Walk. In one of the Chapels there is the Head of St. *Victor*, and in a Church underneath, the whole Cross of St. *Andrew*. But it would be endless to take notice of all the Reliques or describe all the Churches and religious Houses.

The Citadel of *Marseilles*, which commands the whole Town, is seated near the Harbour, and its Fortifications extend to the Mouth of it. On the Side of the Key there are Magazines and a Hospital for the sick Galley-slaves. I shall say nothing of

the Yards and Docks for building Ships, but must observe that most of the Streets run down to the Harbour for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants. Those of the old Town are long and narrow, and those of the new are spacious and well built. The Principal of these is the Cours, which is forty Paces wide, in the middle of which there is a large Space planted wth Rows of Elms. This and the Key serve for publick Walks. The Town-house which stands near the Harbour is worth any ones seeing who shall yisit this Place.

Marseilles is fortified with Walls and a Citadel called the *Tetragon*, which is the Principal of the two and commands Part of the Town. At the Distance of a Cannon Shot from hence is a Fort built on the Top of a Hill, from whence the Ships may be discovered at Sea as far as Sight can reach. It is said by some, that the Arse-nal is the finest in *Europe*, but that may be doubted; however it is worth seeing as well as the different Manufactures which are carried on in it. Likewise there are publick Lectures read therein for the Instrucion of young Persons in the Art of Navigation. The Jesuits have built an Observatory in a convenient Place near this

City for astronomical Observations. The Fields which surround *Marseilles* are full of Summer-houses ; some fay 6000 ; where the Citizens retire in the warm Season of the Year to pass the Nights and return home in the Morning ; but they are wretchedly built and of no great Value, being only a single Pavilion with a Garden planted with Fruit-trees. These Places are called *Bastides*.

October the 31st, having taken half a Chaise for *Lyons* Yesterday for which I paid forty Livres, and three to the Driver, I set out about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrived at *Aix* that Night which is the first Stage. In the Summer Time the Chaises, which do not go post, are six Days on their Passage to *Lyons*, but in the Winter it is sometimes much longer ; for there are several Fens on the Road which are dangerous to cross when the Waters are out, and the Rains here are always attended with Floods, which was the Case at that Time, so that I was ten Days before I reached *Lyons*. When I came to the River *Durance* six Miles short of *Avignon*, the Flood was so rapid, that it had broke the Hawser which served to convey the Ferry-boat over, and they had been two Days in

repairing the Damage, by which means there were seventy Carriages waiting for a Passage, which were to take their Turns. I should not have got over in two Days if some *French* Officers, understanding I was a Brother Officer, had not taken me under their Protection. They always pretend to be upon the King's Business, and consequently claim the first Turn, which none dare to gainsay. When they had crossed the River they were so very obliging as not to stir till they had seen my Chaise over with their own. At *Montelimar* the Flood was so great we were forced to stop for two Days; but after this we met with no other Obstacle till we came to *Lyons*, on the 9th of November; and Charges on the Road amounted to just sixty Livres.

The common Way of travelling from *Marseilles* to *Lyons* is in a Chaise which will carry six or seven hundred Weight of Baggage behind it. These Vehicles move forward no faster than an *English* Waggon, and yet it is looked upon as a creditable way of travelling. If you are single you may contract for half a Chaise and set out at your own Time, for the Master will stand the Chance of finding you a Companion

that

that may take the other half; and in this he runs little or no Hazard, for there are People always ready to take a Passage for *Lyons*. With regard to the Choice of your Company, I would recommend the *French* Officers when they are about to set out on this Journey; for you will find some Advantage in courting their Favour, they being very polite and their Influence upon the Road exceeding great, because they can command what is to be had wherever they come. Beside the poor People, and even some of the better sort, stand in great Awe of them.

In giving you this Advice, I speak from Experience, and I hope, according to the old Proverb, I may praise the Bridge that I pass over. To say the Truth, I never met with so great Civilities upon the Road from Persons to whom I was wholly unknown, as from the *French* Officers. They likewise entertained me very agreeably with the Behaviour of my own Countrymen in *Flanders*, and gave them the highest Encomiums. Moreover they owned that the War was so far from creating any Aversion in them to the *English*, that they had the highest Esteem for them, because, as

one of them added, Though you have not been able to withstand us in *Flanders*, it was owing to want of Numbers and not to want of Courage. Besides I cannot help doing them the Justice to acknowledge that they are a brave Nation, and notwithstanding the Differences which often arise between us, there is no People whom we esteem so much as the *English*. This is the general Character I have had of my Countrymen as I travelled through *France*.

All the Inns in this Road are very good, I think generally better than ours in *England*, and Provisions tolerably cheap ; for you pay thirty Sous for your Dinner, and thirty-five for your Supper, including the Bed, besides two Pence for the Servants. These are the settled Rates, and no one ever pretends to demand any more. Some may expect now I am at *Lyons* that I should give some Account of the Place, but I have not so much Vanity to pretend to it, during so short a Stay. I can only say, that I take it to be a very flourishing City, and that it is the grand Mart for the Silk and Cotton which is imported from *Turkey*, and is here manufactured. Hence it is no wonder there are a great many Shops for Brocades, worked Waistcoats, &c. It hath

a most convenient, pleasant and noble Situation for an inland Town, being built at the Confluence of the Rivers *Rhone* and *Saone*. — My Lodging was at the *Hotel du Parc*, and my whole Charges for a Day amounted to four Livres.

However, not to deceive the Reader's Expectation entirely, I shall give him some Account of this City from Travellers whose Relations may be depended upon. *Lyons* is a rich, handsome and greatly celebrated City, being the most considerable in *France* next to *Paris*. It was founded by the *Roman Consul Lucius Munatius Plancus*, about forty one Years before the Birth of Christ. It is seated, as was said above, at the Confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Saone*, as it were at the Centre of *Europe*, and by the Means of these two Rivers it carries on a very flourishing Trade. There was an Academy of Sciences and *Belles Letters* established herein 1700, and in 1736 an Academy of the Beaux Arts. It hath eleven Parishes, six Gates, four Suburbs, and 150,000 Souls.

It forms a kind of Peninsula between the abovementioned Rivers, and is bounded by two Mountains; that of St. *Sebastian* serves as a Bulwark against the North Wind which here blows with great Violence.

lence. This Peninsula, though the largest and best inhabited Part of *Lyons*, is but a Part, for the *Saone* parts it from that called *Fourviere*, which hath on its Back the high Mountain of St. *Just*. To have a good View of this Town, you must go up to the Church of *Notre Dame de Fourviere*, which Mountain, with that of the *Chartreux*, forms a kind of an Amphitheatre along the Side of the *Saone* of three Quarters of a Mile in Circuit; from this Plat-form you may discover the whole extent of the City and its Environs, which are very agreeable on Account of the Diversity of Houses, Gardens, Meadows, Vineyards and Rivers.

There are three Bridges over the River *Saone* to keep up a Communication between the two Parts of the Town, namely, the Bridge of St. *Vincent*, which is of Wood and consists of three Arches; the Bridge of the *Saone* is built with Stone and hath nine Arches; that of St. *George*, which is made of Wood, abuts to the Square of *Bellecour*, now called *Levis le Grand*. This Square is near the famous Bridge over the *Rhone* which is about 1200 Feet in Length, and hath twenty Arches. This is not built in a right

right Line, but has an Elbow opposite to the Current of the River. It was made so narrow that only one Cart could pass over it at a Time, which obliged them to build another close to it; but as the Arches were small, that in the Middle was often choaked up with Mud, so that a Workman undertook to turn that and the next to it into one, which he happily effected. There are several Rows of Trees run parallel to the Quay or Key, which serves for a public Walk for the Inhabitants of the Town.

Those who have a mind to see the Curiosities of this City, had best begin with the Metropolitan Church of St. John. It is accounted one of the best Structures of this kind in *France*, though it hath few or no Ornaments. It is built on the Ruins of an ancient Temple dedicated to *Augustus Cæsar*. The Dean and Canons assume the Title of Counts, and must be noble for four Generations, both on the Father and Mother's Side. They have no Organs in this Church nor Musick of any sort. The grand Altar is locy and surrounded with a Balustrade of Copper, but there is only one Crucifix upon it with two Candles of yellow Wax. Behind the Altar is the Seat of the Arch-

Archbishop when he officiates pontifically. The Clock which is placed on the right Side of the Choir is a curious Piece of Workmanship, and in some Particulars excells that at *Strasburg*. The Motion of the Sun, Moon and Stars is curiously shewn thereby, as well as the Golden Number, the Epact, the Dominical Letter and the moveable Feasts ; there is likewise a perpetual Almanack which shews the Day of the Month, the Ides, the Nones, the Calends, the Holidays, the Office of the Church and the Circle of the Epacts. When the Cock which is on the Top of the Clock beats his Wings and Crows, there are Angels which tune the Hymn of St. John, by striking on little Bells placed there for that Purpose. The Days of the Week are succeeded by seven human Figures, one of which appears in a Nich, and they succeed each other exactly at Midnight ; on the left Side is the Dial-plate to shew the Hours and Minutes. This Clock was invented by *Lippus* a Mathematician of *Basle*, who had a Pension for Life for his Performance. It received some Improvements from one *Nourisson*, and was fixed up in 1660. It is no Wonder that a Piece of Mechanism which

which contains so many Movements should sometimes be out of Order, and even stopt entirely.

After this it will be worth while to visit St. Paul's, which is a larger rich Parish and Collegiate Church, than that of St. Lawrence, which is near it; and the rest, in their Order, where the Reader, who hath a Taste for Relicks, will meet with something to satisfy his Curiosity. The Abbey of *Notre Dame d'Aisnai*, is one of the richest in the Province, and is remarkable for its Architecture, and some Columns erected above 1700 Years ago.

The Square of *Lewis le Grand*, so called from his Statue in Bronze, is the handsomest in the City, there being large Walks in it which are terminated at one End by the *Rhone*, and at the other by the *Saone*. The famous Hospital of *la Charité* is of vast extent, and contains a great Number of poor People. The Square of *Torreaux*, is embellished with the finest Fountain in the City.

The *Hotel de Ville*, or Town-House is one of the most magnificent, and most regular Structures of this Kind in *Europe*, and contains several remarkable Curiosities in

Ar-

Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, particularly the Portraits of all the Kings of *France* of the Name of *Lewis*. The *Hotel Dieu* is seated on the Side of the *Rhone*, and is a grand Structure. The Hospital Street is one of the largest in *Lyons*, beside which the Principal are *de la Grenette*, *du Bois*, *de Flandre*, *St. John* and *Merciere*. There is a Church in this last, which contains a Painting of *Salviati*, representing our Saviour and *St. Thomas*. It is a large Piece, and yet the Queen-Mother offer'd to purchase it by covering it with Loidores. There are likewise, many remarkable Tombs in this Church. The Booksellers live in the *Merciere* Street, at the End whereof is the Market Place, which is rich and full of Shops.

St. *Nisier*, is the Parish and Collegiate Church, and was formerly the Cathedral : It is adorned with several Paintings, among which is a remarkable one, representing the last Judgment. The Jesuits have three Houses in *Lyons*, whereof two are Colleges, the largest of which is one of the most magnificent in the Kingdom. In the Court there are fine Paintings which represent the entire History of this City.

From

From the Library the *Alps* may be seen always covered with Snow. Their Cabinet contains Medals and other Antiques, among which are the Coins of all the *Roman* Emperors in Bronze Silver and Gold ; the Idols of *Rome* and *Egypt*, unextinguishable Lamps and Talismans. But it would be endless to take notice of all the Churches, Chapels, Convents, Nunneries, Gates, the Palace, Arsenal, and the *Roman* Antiquities, in and about this City, for to describe them properly, would take up a large Volume. *Lyons* is 250 Miles South-East from *Paris*.

But to return to my Journal. At *Lyons* I met with People almost of all Nations, and among the rest three *English* Gentlemen: But this did not hinder me from thinking of my Journey to *Paris*, to which there were two Ways of travelling, viz. in the Post-Chaise, and in the Diligence. This last is a kind of Post Coach, and sets out every other Day. This is a cheap and good Conveyance, and has a Body like a Stage Coach, which holds eight People. Two sit forward, two backward, and two look out at each Window. There is one Basket before, and another behind, which is for carrying mean People, Servants and

Lug-

Luggage. No one has the Privilege of chusing a Place more than another, for first come first served. This Post Coach, as I call it, carries you to *Paris* in six Days though in the Depth of Winter. This obliges them to have a great Number of Horses on the Road, for they generally draw with ten at a Time, though they sometimes have twenty, as I can assert from my own Knowledge ; and they change them four Times in a Day. So that without reckoning the supernumerary Horses which they hire occasionally, they have 240 Horses at the several Stages.

The Fare for a Place in the Diligence is an hundred Livres, for yourself and ten Pounds of Baggage ; for you must pay for what is above. A Servant's Fare is half as much for riding in the Basket. But then they find every Thing on the Road, as well Eating as Beds, which are very good. They take care you shall have Plenty of all Kinds of Provision, and the Coachman never fails to wait on you at Meal-time to see how you like your Entertainment. All these Things considered, I think it is the cheapest Way of travelling I ever met with. At the End of your Journey, you give

give six Livres to the Coachman, and on the Road about two to the Servants, which makes the whole Charge 108 Livres; the Amount of this in *English* Money is four Guineas and a half, for travelling 100 *French* Leagues. These in Marine Miles are 250; but in *English* Statute Miles, they are no less than 287.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to give some Account how they are enabled to carry Passengers at so cheap a Rate; in order to this, I must remind you, that they set out every other Day from *Lyons*, and the same from *Paris*; so that there will be three constantly on the Road, from *Lyons* to *Paris*, and as many from *Paris* to *Lyons* at the same Time, so that the same Horses serve for them all, and perform a single Stage every Day.

Before I leave *Lyons*, it will be proper to take notice, that I had Letters of Introduction to a considerable Merchant, for which I was obliged to the Friendship of Mr. *Whatley*, who also favoured me with another to Sir *John Lambert* at *Paris*; as I look upon these to be great Favours, it would be ungrateful to pass them over in Silence.

November

November the 11th, I set out from *Lyons* in the Dilligence, but our Passage on the Road was so quick, that I cannot give any Account of the Country through which we passed; only I observed in general that it is more open than in *England*, and yields a delightful Prospect to the Travellers View. However it does not appear to be so fertile by much, as our own native Country.

November the 16th, I arrived at *Paris*, and the next Day paid my Respects to Sir *John Lambert*, who made me a Tender of any Service which lay in his Power, but as my Stay was short, and as I met with many of my Countrymen at the *English Coffee-House*, I did not chuse to give him unnecessary Trouble.

The *French Court* being now at *Versailles*, I was willing to see a little of its Splendor, and there joined with another *English Gentleman* in hiring a Chaise, and went to pay it a Visit. There I had the Honour of seeing the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, and in short the whole Court. Besides, when the King was at the Chapel, I procur'd the Liberty of seeing all the Apartments, which as *Dryden* says in *Cleopatra*, beggars all Description, and the Gardens, the Statues, and

the Fountains, justly merit all the Encomiums that have been bestowed upon them. This Palace was built by *Lewis IV.* who is commonly called *le Grand*, and I cannot help thinking this Title might be full as properly bestowed on this noble Structure, for even Envy itself when she casts her Eye on it, would name it *Versailles* the magnificent; for some knowing Travellers affirm it is the finest in the World.

Versailles is ten Miles South-West of *Paris*, and the Palace in the Time of *Lewis XIII.* was nothing but an ordinary Country House, where the hunting Equipage was kept; but in the succeeding Reign it was embellished in the Manner we behold it at present. It was begun in 1661, and was not finished till 1687. They reckon that there were two Hundred Millions of Livres expended on this House and Gardens. The Water-Works are the more wonderful as all the Waters which supply them are brought from the *Seine* through Leaden and Copper Pipes, by the Help of the famous Machine at *Marly*.

From hence my natural Curiosity led me to see the *Menagerie*, where there is the greatest Collection of foreign Beasts, and Birds

Birds in the World. Among such a Variety, there are many Animals which deserve a particular Attention, however two which affected me more than the rest. The one was a Cow, which had a Leg growing out of its Neck, and the other was a Dromedary with two Humps on its Back. Before I saw this I looked upon the Description of this Animal to be a mere Fiction. But the Sight of this Beast convinced me I was in an Error. Each Hump was so high, that were a Man placed between them on his Back, they would reach up to his Chin. However, that before was turned on one Side by its own Weight, and hung against the Shoulder of this Animal. Hence I concluded, that the Humps of this Creature are only Lumps of Fat, like that on the Shoulders of Animals of the Buffalo Kind; Whereas the Hump on the Back of the *Arabian Camel*, is a Ridge of Bones, like so many Stumps of another Set of Ribs barely covered with Flesh. *Linæus* calls this Animal with two Humps the *Bactrian Camel*.

Those who travel from *Lyons* to *Paris*, in the Diligence, have little Occasion to trouble their Heads about the Road, because they have little or no Time to make any Observations

vations, but as others who travel in Post-Chaises are at their Liberty, it will not be amiss to take Notice of the Road and Posts, as settled by Authority, and also to take some Notice of the Towns, from their own Books published as Guides for Travellers.

Out of *Lyons* you pass through the Gate called the *Vese*, to go to *Tour*; which is a royal Post; from thence to *Bresle* one Post; from thence to *Croafette* one Post; from thence to *Tarare* one Post.

Tarare is a Town in the *Lyonnois*, much taken Notice of by Travellers, on Account of the high Mountain three Miles over, which is very troublesome to pass. The Declivity reaches as far as *Fontaine*, and the Ascent is very steep among Trees as far as *Tarare*.

From *Tarare* to *Fontaine* is a Post and a half, and from thence to *Siphorion* is one Post; from thence to *l'Hospital* one Post; from thence to *Roane* one Post.

Roane, or *Rouenne*, is a Town in the County of *Forests*, seated on the River *Loire*, which is of great Advantage to this Place, because they can embark Merchandizes thereon, that are to be sent to *Lyons*, which is but 30 Miles distant. This Advantage has drawn a great many rich Merchants to this Town, who have embellished

lished it with several large Structures and fine Houses, the principal of which are to be seen as you pass along the great Street. The Jesuits here have a Church and a College.

From *Roane* to *St. Germain ce l'Epinasse* is a Post and a half; from thence to *Pacaudiere* is a Post and a half; from thence to *St. Martin d'Estraux* one Post; from thence to *Doitier* one Post; from thence to *Police* one Post; from thence to *St. Geran* one Post; from thence to *Varennes* one Post; from thence to *Echirolles* one Post; from thence to *Bessy* one Post; from thence to *Sannes* one Post; from thence to *Moulins* one Post.

Moulins is the capital City of the *Bourbonnois*, and is seated on the River *Aller*, which there receives the little River *Daune*, in the Middle of a fine Country. There is a handsome Palace, or Castle, which was formerly the Seat of the Dukes of *Bourbon*. It hath a very high square Tower all of hewn Stone. The Palace was built for a Court of Judicature. *Moulins* itself is greatly encreased of late Years, and is become one of the handsomest and richest Cities of *France*. The Places worth seeing are the Nunnery of the Visitation, whose Church is enriched with choice Marbles,

fine Paintings; and the Tomb of the Duke of *Montmorency*, which is adorned with beautiful Figures. The *Chartreuse* is out of the City, and looks more like a Palace than a Habitation of Hermits. The Church, the Cloisters and the Gardens are worth seeing. The Suburb of *Allier* is full of Cutlers, whose Manufactures are in great Esteem, and with which they drive a great Trade.

From *Moulins* to *la Perche* is one Post; from thence to *Villeneuve* one Post; from thence to *Chatenai* one Post; from thence to *Montier* one Post; from thence to *Villars* one Post; from thence to *Magni* one Post; from thence to *Nevers* one Post.

Nevers is the capital City of the *Nivernois*, seated on the Banks of the River *Loire*. It hath eleven Parishes, and several Convents and Abbeys. The Palace of the Duke of *Nevers* consists of considerable Apartments between two large Towers, with a Court on one Side, and a Garden on the other. It fronts the ducal Square, whose Houses are of the same Construction. The Convent of the Cordeliers near this Palace is worth seeing. The most remarkable Thing in the great Street is the Glass-House,

House, where they make all Sorts of Glass Utensils. The earthen Ware is manufactured near the Priory of St. Saviour.

From *Nevers* to *Pouges* is a Post and a half; from thence to *Bardeloup* one Post; from thence to *la Charitè* one Post.

La Charitè is a Town of *Nivernois*, seated on the Declivity of a Hill, which descends gently to the Banks of the *Loire*, over which there is a Passage by a Stone Bridge. There is nothing very remarkable in this Place, but the Glass Works.

From *La Charitè* to *Mouvers* is one Post; from thence to *Pourlly* one Post; from thence to *Maltaverne* one Post; from thence to *Cosne* one Post.

Cosne, a Town of *Nivernois*, is seated on the Banks of the little River *Noaym*, pretty near the *Loire*, in a very good Country, fertile in Corn and Wine. The greatest Part of the Streets are narrow, and wind so much that they resemble a Labyrinth. The Town in general is ill built, except the Houses which surround the Market-Place. It is encompassed with Ditches, and the Suburbs, are almost equal to the Town in Large ness, and surpass it in Beauty. The Inhabitants carry on a great Trade in Cutlery Ware.

From *Cosne* to *Lelle* is one Post ; from thence to *Neuvy* one Post ; from thence to *Bosny* one Post ; from *Bosny* to *Ousson* one Post ; and from *Ousson* to *Briare* one Post.

Briare is a small Town of *Gastinois*, seated on the River *Loire*. It consists chiefly of a long Street, full of Inns and Smith's Shops, as being on the great Road to *Lyons*. It is remarkable for the Canal of *Briare*, which maintains a Communication between the *Loire* and the *Seine* by means of the *Loing*. This Canal is 33 Miles in Length.

From *Briare* to *Belair* is one Post ; from thence to *Bussiere* one Post ; from thence to *Bezards* one Post ; from thence to *Nogent* one Post ; from thence to *Commoditè* one Post ; from thence to *Montargis* a Post and a half.

Montargis is the Capital of the *Gastinois*, seated on the River *Loing*. There is a large old Castle here, and several Churches and Convents. The Forest of *Montargis* is eight Miles wide and upwards.

From *Montargis* to *Puy-la-lau* is one Post ; from thence to *Fontenay* one Post ; from thence to *Croissiere* one Post ; from thence to *Glandelle* one Post ; from thence to *Nemours* one Post.

Nemours

Nemours is a Town in *Gastinois*, seated on the River *Loing*, it consists chiefly of a great Street, where the Market Place is covered over, and the antient Priory of *Malta*, which is also a Parish of the Town. The Castle has very high round Towers which serve for Prisons. The Religious Houses here are worth seeing.

From Nemours to Bourou is one Post; and from thence to Fontainebleau is one Post.

About five Miles short of *Fontainbleau*, there is a noble Column of fine Marble, erected in the middle of a Plain, but upon what Account I cannot certainly recollect. This Place has its Name from its fine Fountains, which I just stept out of the Diligence to take a View of; and there I found the Water-works continually playing; in which they differ from those of *Versailles*. It is famous for the Beauty of its royal Palace, which is seated in the middle of a Forest, about two Miles and a half from the River *Seine*. The Town has but two large Streets, and some Lanes full of Inns.

From *Fontainbleau* to *Chailly* is one Post; from thence to *Ponthierry* a Post and a half;

from thence to *Effone* a Post and a half; from thence to *Juvisi* a Post and a half; from thence to *Ville-Juif* a Post and a half; and from thence to *Paris* a royal Post.

I cannot help observing before I leave *Paris*, that the *Auberges*, or Houses of Reception are the worst of all *France*; and therefore if a Traveller designs to make any Stay, the best Way will be to seek for some private Family to board, or otherwise to lodge in an *Hotelgarni*.

On November 19, I took my Leave of *Paris*, in Company with another Gentleman, having hired a Post-Chaise for three Louis d'ors, and on the third Day we arrived at *Bologne*. The Roads were a Foot deep in Snow, which rendered the Journey very uncomfortable to one who had been so long used to a hot Climate. Here I met with a Vessel bound for *Dover*, which is the Reason I did not proceed to *Calais*.

Paris is the Capital City of *France*, and one of the largest in the World. It is divided into three Parts, the Town, the City and the University; in which are twenty Cantons, or Quarters. As the Description of this City would take up a large Volume, I shall give a summary Account of some of the

the Particulars. It contains 967 Streets, besides 85 *Culs de Sacs*, or Streets which have no Thoroughfare; 50000 Houses, whereof 500 are fine Hotels; 52 Parishes, and 20 Churches, which have the Right of being so; 20 Chapters and Collegiate Churches; 80 Churches and Chapels which have no Parishes. Three Monasteries of Men, and eight of Women. Fifty three Convents and Communities of Men, and seventy Nunneries and Communities of Women, in all 134. It hath three ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, and 31 Secular; fifty seven Colleges; fifteen Seminaries; twenty six Hospitals; twelve Prisons; fifty six publick Squares or Places; fifty six publick Fountains; thirty Quays, or Keys; twelve Markets; thirty Bridges great and small; twenty five Ports for Merchandizes; and a magnificent Sewer to carry off the Water, wherein there are forty Sluices. There are eight Gardens and publick Walks. Twenty Boards or Courts of Justice; twenty more for the Finances, Farms, Trade and other Affairs; twelve thousand Coaches; five thousand eight hundred Lamps; eight hundred Horse Officers, and Archers on Foot to take Care of the City, whose Gates are

are guarded by 167 Men. The Inhabitant are reckoned at 800,000, among which there are near 200,000 Servants.

This Enumeration will not seem surprising, when we consider that *Paris* is surrounded with seven Suburbs. 1. That of *St. Germain*. 2. *St. Anthony*. 3. *St. Victor*. 4. *St. Marcel*. 5. *St. Martin*. 6. *St. Michael*. 7. *St. James*.

The *Louvre*, or Palace of the King is a magnificent Structure, which cost *Lewis XIV.* several Millions of Livres. The most remarkable Places in this, are the King's Apartments; the Library; the Printing-House; and the Academy. Though *Paris* is so large, the Streets are clean, and a Man may walk in Safety both by Night and Day, for the Lamps are kept burning all the Night. Every Morning there are several hundred of Carts, like our Night-Carts, which come to carry off the Dirt and Filth from every House, and to carry it out of the City. There is a Corps du Guard in every Street, to take care of the publick Safety, besides a Guard of Horse and Foot, which are continually patrolling to take care that there be no Disorders committed in the Night-time.

Paris

Paris is an Archbishoprick, and *Notre Dame* is the Metropolitan Church. It is a superb Structure, supported by 120 Columns. The Body of the Church is 100 Feet high, 174 long, and 60 broad. The University of *Paris* is very antient, and is composed of three Colleges, that for Divinity is called the *Sorbonne*. The River *Seine* forms an Island in the Middle of the City, called the Isle of the Palace, in which Palace the Parliament meets. The Church of *Notre Dame* is also in the Isle, and the famous Bridge called *Pontneuf* leads to it. The *Tuilleries* is a Palace joined to a large handsome Garden, near the River *Seine*. The *Hotel* of Invalids, is in the Quarter of the University, and is a beautiful large Structure. It is designed for the same Purpose as *Chelsea* Hospital. The *Bastile* is like the Tower of *London*, a Place for State Prisoners. The *Chatelet* is the Court where the Magistrates of the City administer Justice.

The Academies are, , that called the *French Academy*, the Academy of Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres*; the Academy of Sciences, that of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Surgery. The principal public Libraries are those of the King, St.

Victor and Mazarin. The King's Gardens contain all Sorts of Plants, and a Cabinet full of Curiosities. The principal Hospitals are the *Hotel Dieu*, and the general Hospital, which comprehends *la Charité*, *la Salpetriere*, the Foundling Hospital, and the *Petites Maisons*, or *Bedlam*. *Paris* is 150 Miles from *Calais*, of 60 to a Degree.

Leaving *Paris* you go first to *St. Denis*, which is one Post and a half; from thence to *Ecowen* one Post. This is a Town in the Isle of *France*, ten Miles from *Paris*, whose Palace is worth seeing. From *Ecowen* to *Leu de Luscarches* is a Post and a half; from thence to *Leu de Ceran* one Post and a half; from thence to *Rouselay* one Post; from thence to *Clermont* one Post and a half; from thence to *St. Just* one Post; from thence to *Vavignia* one Post; from thence to *Briteul* one Post; from thence to *F'ers* a Post and a half; from thence to *Hebcourt* one Post; from thence to *Amiens* one Post.

Amiens is the Capital of *Picardy*, and is seated on the River *Somme* which surrounds it. It is a very agreeable Place, and most of the Streets, which are strait and broad, are embellished with large Squares and handsome Palaces. The Cathedral Church is

is one of the finest and best adorned in the Kingdom. The Nave of this Church is the largest and best paved in all *France*, and is 213 Paces long. There are several other Churches in *Amiens*, and a great Number of Convents and Religious-Houses. The Citadel is thought to be one of the best and most regular in *Europe*. The Palace of the *Bailliage*, and the Town House are worth seeing; as well as the Square, or Place *des Fleures*, and that of the grand Market for their vast Extent. There are fine Walks on the Ramparts, which are adorned with Elms. On this Side the River enters *Amiens*, through three different Canals, under as many Bridges. These after they have watered the Town in different Places, and have been made Use of for different Manufactures, meet at the other End near the Bridge of St. *Michael*, where the Boats lie which come from *Abbeville*, loaded with Merchandizes brought from the Sea. At the Gate of *Paris* there is a Mall, between two long Rows of Trees.

From *Amiens* to *Pecquigny* is a Post and a half. This is a Town of *Ponthieu*, seated on the River *Somme*, where they dig a large Quantity of Turfs to burn.

From

From *Pecquigny* to *Flixcourt* is one Post; from thence to *Ailly*, where there is a high Steeple, one Post; from thence to *Abbeville* a Post and a half.

Abbeville is a Town of lower *Picardy*, thirteen Miles distant from the Sea. It is called the *Pucelle*, or the Virgin, because it hath never been taken. The Vessels which come up the River *Somme*, from the Sea, carry up all Sorts of Merchandise, which they exchange for Wool, Cloth and Linen. It is well fortified, and has twelve Parishes. The Collegiate Church of St. *Ulfranc* hath a very high Tower, whereon a Man always stands Centinel, and sounds a Horn every Hour of the Night: As also when there is a Fire, or when a Troop of Horse are coming. There are several Convents for both Sexes.

From *Abbeville* to *Nouvion* is one Post and a half; from thence to *Bernay* one Post; from thence to *Nambont* one Post; and from thence to *Montreuil* is a Post and a half.

Montreuil is a Town in *Picardy*, seated on a Hill, the Foot of which is watered by the River *Canche*. It is divided into the high and the low Town. This is built by the Side:

Side of the River, and is separated from the high Town by a single Wall. It contains six Parishes and two Convents ; a Seminary and an Hospital. It is about 8 Miles from the Sea, and has a considerable Castle.

From *Montreul* to *Franc* is one Post ; from thence to *Neuchatel* is one Post ; and from thence to *Bologne* is a Post and a half.

Bologne, is a Town of lower *Picardy*, and is seated a Cannon's shot distance from the Sea, when it is low Water. It is divided into two Towns, the higher and the lower. The first is strong by Nature as well as Art, and the other is only surrounded with a single Wall. It is much frequented by the *English* and *Flemish*, on account of the Easiness of the Passage, and their Nearness to each other. The rich Merchants inhabit the lower Town, where there are two large parallel Streets, which run along the River-Side. These two Streets terminate at the largest End of the lower Town, where there is the principal Church, and the Market-Place. The Walls of the high Town are strongly built, and it contains a large Square, which is adorned with a handsome Town-House, the Palace of the Seneschalty, the Town Clock, and the Priests of the

Oratory

Oratory. The Cathedral Church is in the principal Street. There formerly came People in Pilgrimage to it from all Parts, on account of an old Image of the Virgin *Mary*, which is still here. There are several Convents here, as there are in all the large Towns in *France*.

Before I conclude this Journal, I shall make some Observations, which may be of Use to those who shall travel the same Road that I have done. This will oblige me to recapitulate some Circumstances already mentioned.

From *Marseilles* to *Lyons* it cost me 103 Livres; from *Lyons* to *Paris* in the Diligeⁿce 108 Livres, and for half the Charge of the Journey from *Paris* to *Bologne* 123 Livres, including a Livre and a half per Post for the Hire of the Chaise. But then it must be observed, that in this last Part of the Journey I lived high. The Distance of each Post as was mentioned above, is settled by an Ordinance of the King, which prevents all Fraud and Imposition on this Account. An Account of these Posts with a Map of all the Post-roads in the Kingdom is contained in a little Book called *Liste générale des Postes de France*. You are only found

found Horses and a Postilion at a settled Price, which Custom has determined : But as for the Chaise you must agree for it as well as you can. When two Gentlemen travel in a Chaise together, attended by one Servant, their Expences will be as follows, reckoning four Livres and a half for each Post.

From *Marseilles* to *Lyons* are 36 Posts and a half, which may be travelled in four Days ;

	<i>Livres</i>	<i>Sous</i>
The Amount of which is	164	— 5
For Dinner, Supper and	}	11 — 0
Lodging,	}	
To the Postilion according to Custom 10 Sous per Post,	18	— 0
To a Horse for the Servant, one Livre per Post,	36	— 10
To the Servant 2 or 3 Sous per Meal,	1	— 0
To the Servants Diet which is half your own,	2	— 15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	233	— 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Livres

	<i>Livres</i>	<i>Sous</i>
From <i>Lyons</i> to <i>Paris</i> 63 Posts	283	— 10
Seven Days Expences at } the former Rate,	19	— 5
To the Postilion at the } Rate as above,	31	— 10
To the Servants Horse	63	— 0
To the Servant's Diet,	4	— 0
To the Servants at the Inn,	2	— 0
	—	—
Total	403	— 5
	—	—

Total Expences from *Mar-*
seilles to *Paris*, } 636 — 15

From *Paris* to *Bologne* there are 29 Posts
which may be travelled in three Days,

	<i>Livres</i>	<i>Sous</i>
The Amount of 29 Posts is	130	— 10
Three Days Expences,	8	— 0
To the Postilion as before,	14	— 10
To the Servant's Post Horse	29	— 0
To the Servants Diet,	2	— 0
To the Servants at the Inns,	1	— 0
	—	—
Total	185	— 0
	—	—

But

You may hire a Servant at *Marseilles* at the Rate of ten Sous per Day, you paying his Expences all the Time he is upon the Road with you, and six Livres for his Return, which amounts to 73 Livres.

Your Post-Chaise you must get as cheap as you can, suppose 8 Louis d'ors, or 8 Guineas, half of which you must pay down, and the other half when delivered, and then this will be 192 Livres, which together make 265 Livres. You must take a Receipt for what you pay for the Post Chaise, and may leave it at *Paris* or *Bologne* as you agree.

Travelling to *Paris* from *Lyons* in the Diligence is 100 Livres per Head, and then

	<i>Livres</i>	<i>Sous</i>
The whole for two will be,	200	— 0
For your Servant in the Basket	35	— 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	235	— 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
One half	117	— 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In the Summer Season you travel two Days by Water, being drawn by Horses on the Banks of the River *Saone* to *Chalons*, where

where you enter into the Diligence, and your Servant gets into the Basket, in which your Passage is four Days by Land. Both Ways you are found with all Necessaries

If you cannot get a Partner in the Post-Chaise from *Lyons* to *Paris*,

Livres	Sous
The whole Charge will be besides the Hire of the Chaise,	403 — 5

In the Diligence the Charge is,	117 — 10
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Saved by going in the Dilige- gence,	285 — 15
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However it will be proper to observe, that though the Charge is fixed between *Marseilles* and *Lyons*; yet when you travel farther Northward the Price varies. But as the Officers pay according to the Rate set down, I was not willing to enlarge the Sum. After all, as Gentlemen from *India*, seldom are confin'd to a frugal Way of Living, it cannot be expected they should live so cheap, as is mentioned in this Account; and to say the Truth, it will be best to suppose it considerably more, that their Expectations may not be balked. Thus my Charge from *Paris*

Paris to Bologne, after deducting the Charge for the Chaise, Post-Horses, Postilion and Eating was 97 Livres ; whereas by the above Calculation it ought to have been no more than 77 Livres ; and it is a Wonder it was not more, for *English* Gentlemen are so generous upon the Road, that they have advanced the Prices of every Thing.

At Bologne I waited a Day for the Vessel, in which I paid a Guinea for my Passage. On the 23d, at Sunset we set out, and reach'd Dover about one in the Morning. At four I took a Post-Chaise for London, where I arrived the same Night, being that of the 24th of November, after a Journey of one whole Year, wanting five Days.

A Journey of this Length through so many Countries and People, must have been insupportable, if I had not met with so many *English* Gentlemen, whose good Nature and Hospitality, made me almost forget the Hardships I had undergone.

This I mention by Way of grateful Acknowledgment for their generous Treatment, and unmerited Civilities, as in Justice I ought, as well as to encourage my Friends in *India*, who shall have Courage and Resolution enough to travel so far by Land

Land, for they will doubtless meet with the same, or the like hospitable Gentlemen that I have done, which will be some Sort of Compensation for their having undergone the various Hardships and Fatigues which are almost unavoidable, in a barren, dreary Desert, among a dishonest, unhospitable People. I was forty five Days with Mr. *Savage*, at *Gombroon*; fifty four with Mr. *Pomfret*, at *Busserah*; seven Days with Mr. *Pollard* our Consul at *Aleppo*; and eight with Mr. *Wakeman* Consul at *Cyprus*; during which Time I enjoyed all the Pleasures that Heart could wish, was inspired with fresh Vigour and new Life; neither reflecting with Pain on past Dangers, nor dreading any I might happen to meet with hereafter. But I must not forget the Use I had of the Pro-consuls House and Table at *Bellaire*, nor yet the Politeness of Mr. *Whatley* at *Marseilles*, who furnished me with Letters of Recommendation for *Lyons* and *Paris*, as before observed.

All these, indeed, are *Englishmen*; but those of other Nations have not been wanting in good Nature and Civility; for Mynheer *Kniphausen*, the Dutch Resident at *Busserah*, did me many Favours, and his Table

ble was always open to me: Likewise the French Consuls, both at *Aleppo* and *Cyprus*, behaved with great Politeness, there being a good Understanding between the Consuls of the two Nations at both Places.

I might conclude the whole, with a general Account of my Expences, Loss and Gain, but the Money made use of was in such different Species and Coins, that it is rendered very intricate. I had Losses by Exchange, and I gained by Respondentia; and therefore I shall only observe, that I brought with me from *Bengal* 2100 AB's, and had 15 per Cent for 2000 of them. I had also 15 per Cent cross the Desert for that Sum. But then the Loss by Exchange was so great, that all the Profit was swallowed up, and more. The Money which I brought into *France* in Specie, yielded no more there, than 33 Livres for a golden Rupee, of which I brought fifty to *Paris*. Now as 33 Livres is no more than 27 Shillings, one Penny, you will perceive I must have been at a very great Loss.

I brought an hundred and two Pounds Sterling to *London*, and at *Aleppo* I left the following bad Debts to be recovered, viz.

50 Fundeklees taken from me by the Sheik
in the Desert. An Error in my Bill of Ex-
change of 156 Dollars. An Error in my
Account with Mr. Pomfret 84 Dollars: due
for the Non-performance of my *Arab*, 40
Dollars. All which, if they were recovered
would reduce my Charges to about one
hundred Pounds Sterling.

Thus did I come to the End of my very
long Travels without any Guide and with-
out any Directions; and I think I managed
exceeding well with regard to Expences; and
yet could have retrenched a good deal more
were I to travel the same Road over again.
And therefore for the sake of those who
shall pass this way, I shall make a general
Review of all that I have undergone, and
make some farther Reflections, to the End
that those who want any Advice, may judge
how necessary proper Information is for
such as undertake so long and tedious a
Journey:

And first by my going on board a *Gom-
broon* Ship, though we had a quick Passage
to that Place, yet I was from November the
29th to April the 20th before I got to
Bufferab. My long Stay at *Gombroon* ob-
liged me to take a *Trankey* which cost me
180 Rupees more than if I had gone direct-
ly

ly in a *Bussarah* Ship. However if there is any Vessel bound up as high as *Busheer* I should prefer that, if she sets out early, because you may reach *Bussarah* at that Time of the Year in six or seven Days. From thence the best Way will be by *Bagdad*, *Mousul*, &c. as there is little Probability that a Caravan will be ready to set out just on your Arrival. And you will probably arrive at *Aleppo* as soon as if you were to wait for a Caravan, though the Journey is longer, if you reckon the Time you are to stay before one begins to march. Besides there is a vast deal of Difference between passing through an inhabited Country where you may have fresh Provisions every four or five Days, and travelling over the Desert in the Manner I have described at large. But if any one should think proper to take the Road of the great Desert, let him carefully observe the Directions which I have laid down, and be sure not to take any Goods or Merchandises to trade or traffick with, if he has not a mind to put himself under the Power of the Sheik, who will not fail to excise him, when there are any Assessments to be made ; nor will there be any Means of escaping, for every *Arab* will be

your Enemy of course, and will no doubt rejoice to see you pay three or four times more than your due ; for then he will have the less to pay himself.

As I have given a full Account of the Disposition and Manners of the *Arabs*, I shall say nothing of your Behaviour, nor yet of the Hardships you must expect to meet with. When you arrive at *Aleppo*, unless you are desirous of seeing the Rarities of that City, or intend to visit *Constantinople*, it will be best to stay no longer than just to recover yourself from your Fatigue ; but set out as soon as you can for *Latakiyah*, and from thence cross over to *Cyprus*, which is the Island where all the French Ships generally rendezvous, that are homeward bound ; so that you need not fear staying above ten Days for a Passage.

It will be proper, when you are at *Busserah*, to obtain Letters of recommendation, if you can, to some Gentleman at *Aleppo* ; and then the Consul there will supply you with others for *Latakiyah* and *Cyprus*. The Consul at *Cyprus* will likewise give you others for *Marseilles*, or whatever Port you are bound to. It will not be amiss to provide yourself with a few Pieces of *Cassembugar* Handker-

chiefs for Presents to those who are obliging and serviceable to you, for though no such Thing is expected. Yet they will be very acceptable. I often lamented my own Neglect in this Particular, and therefore was willing to give this Hint to you.

In your Voyage to *France* you are not to expect the like generous Treatment which we shew to Strangers in the *Indies*, who never pay any thing for their Passage, and therefore it will be best and safest to desire the *French* Consul to make a Bargain for you; which must be in Writing otherwise they will not stand to it, for though, as you may remember, I agreed for 200 Livres, yet at *Cyprus* I was forced to pay 150 more, or be left behind. Besides when we arrived at *Marseilles* I was obliged to pay 50 more for my Servant, though he worked all the way and was half starved into the Bargain.

I have nothing to add to what I have already said, relating to the *Lazaretto* and your Expences therein, nor yet with regard to your Journey through *France*. I shall therefore conclude the whole with one Piece of Advice, and that is, never to

K 3 bring

bring away any Money out of Turkey in Specie; but always to take Bills of Exchange, for had I done so, I should have saved ten *per Cent.* by the fifty Gold Rupees, which I was obliged to sell in *France* for thirty-three Livres a Piece.

Perhaps you might have expected a more accurate Account of some Things observable in this Journey, but I am not conscious of omitting any thing material; and if the Journal is not in the Form you could have wished, you must consider that I am more used to keep one by Sea than to write one by Land. And if I have been too prolix in some Things, you must consider that my chief Intention was to be serviceable to those that come after me.

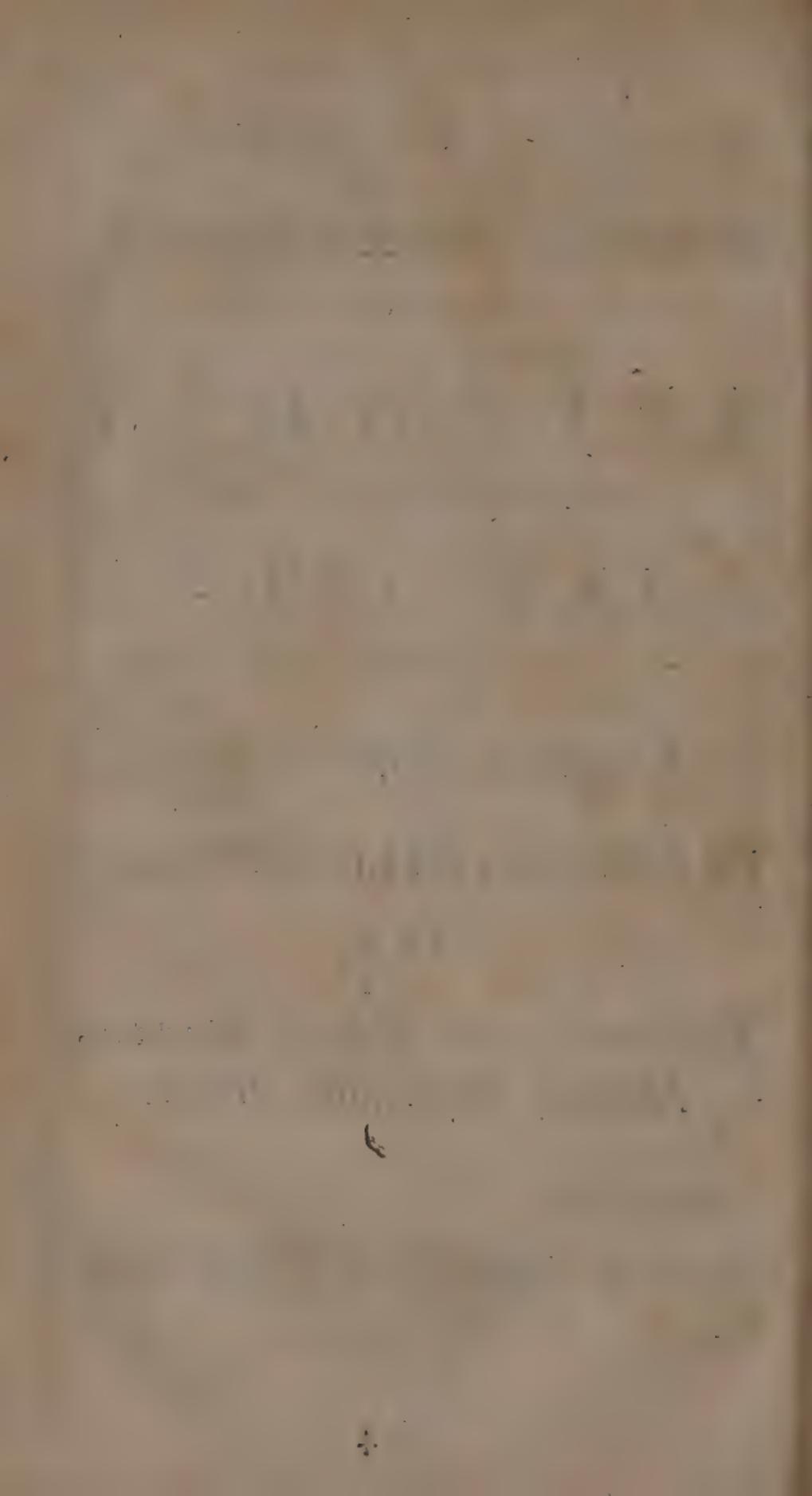
I am,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

B. PLAISTED.

APPENDIX
CONTAINING THE
DIRECTIONS
OF
Captain *Eliot Eliot*,
For Passing over the LITTLE DESART,
FROM
Bufferah by the Way of *Bagdad*,
Mousul, *Orfa* and *Aleppo*.





DIRECTIONS

For passing over

The little Desert from *Bufferab*, by the
Way of *Bagdad*, *Mousul*, *Orfa* and *Aleppo*.



H E Expences on the Road in Turkey are no where so much in the Choice of the Traveller in this Country ; however there are some things which Europeans are obliged to provide when they pass from one large Town to another, for every one must carry their Kitchen Utensils, and they will find a Tent highly necessary. These may be readily met with at *Bufferab* ; however the Tent will not be wanted till you come to *Mousul*, unless you take Horse at *Ismarck* ; for there is a Passage from *Busserab*

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serab to Mousul up the Tigris by Water.
As to Dress, a Turban and an outside
Coat will be sufficient, for it will be pro-
per to conform a little to the Custom of
the Country, since an Hat will in some
Degree expose you to the Insults of Chil-
dren in the Towns which you pass through.
But with regard to grown Persons your
being known will the rather command the
greater Respect, especially as you will have
Passes from the Bashaws which are easily
obtained by Europeans; their Regard for
you will be still greater if you have a Ser-
vant who can speak the Turkish, Arabick
or Persian Languages. But then it will
not be proper to let the People of the
Country know that you are Indian Chris-
tians, because this may give some Trouble,
and expose you to the Hazard of losing
your Servant if a Slave.

You will generally find Servants at Bus-
serab who speak the Country Portuguese or
Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean; but
at Bagdad there are few or none who un-
derstand any European Language. On the
Road you never stop to bait in less than
six Hours, and sometimes not in twelve.
They generally set out on their Journey
very

very early every Morning, and seldom travel longer than three in the Afternoon.

The proper Season for undertaking this Journey from *Bussarah* is from the Beginning of *January* to the End of that Month ; because then the Streams of the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates* are not so rapid ; for the Swelling of these Rivers depends more on the melting of the Snow than the Rain. Your having the Spring before you, will also exempt you from the excessive Heat of the Weather, and if it is thought dangerous to travel alone, you will then meet with Caravans with which you may join Company. Besides if you design to travel to *England* by Sea, you will probably meet with the Company's Ships, which at that Time of the Year are generally ready to sail. By this Means you will have an agreeable Passage through the *Mediterranean*, and the Time of performing Quarantine will then be the shorter, as you will in all Likelihood have clean Patents when you sail from *Asia*.

It will be proper to have a Fusée, a Pair of Pistols and a Sword upon the Road, which you had best provide in *India*. These will be necessary for your Defence against Robbers, if you should meet with any such,

for those People have a very high Opinion of the Courage of the *Europeans*: And I am firmly persuaded that the frequency of Robberies is entirely owing to the Cowardice of Travellers. Besides if you are on Horseback and have a mind to go forward, as the Camels travel very slow, you will draw all the Horsemen after you. Or if it should be otherwise you and your Servant may pass by yourselves along the Road we took in great Security, except six Days Journey from *Mousul*; and then if no Caravans, offer you may have Soldiers to guard you over that Part of your Way. However you will always find the Dangers greatly exaggerated by the Merchants of whom you enquire; and your Christian Servants are in general very arrant Cowards.

It will not be amiss to provide yourself with a Box of Medicines, for if you should have no Occasion for them yourself you will have frequent Opportunities of doing charitable Actions; since they have every where an high Opinion of the Skill of the *Europeans* in Physic. However I would advise every one to travel with as little Luggage as possible; for then you will be at less Trouble and Expence, and may make

make greater Expedition ; to say nothing of the aukwardness of your Servants.

From *Bussarah* to *Aleppo* there are several Roads, but you cannot avoid some Part of the Desert, and the quickest Passage of all will take up a Month. Some *Europeans* have gone this Journey by themselves ; and I am apt to think that the Risque of Robbers, when you are provided with proper Passes, is nothing but a mere Bugbear. If any will venture to travel in this manner I would advise them to carry nothing of value but what their Occasions require, that they may have as little to lose as possible.

The common Method of travelling is on the Back of a Camel, but the Motion of this Animal is very fatiguing ; however it is somewhat more commodious in a Ca-
java, of which there are two, one on each Side of the Beast. In one of these you are sheltered from the Weather, and if you have a Companion in the other, besides the Advantage of being balanced, you may have the Pleasure of his Conversation, provided you understand each other ; but if you have no Companion you must counterpoise yourself with your Baggage. But if you do not like

like this way of travelling you may generally hire Horses in a Caravan.

The want of good Water is the greatest Inconvenience an *European* will meet with in most Parts of the Road over the great Desert, for sometimes you will be obliged to travel several Days without any but what is brackish ; and, as I am informed, in three Days you will meet with none at all, except immediately after the Rains. For this Reason you must take care to carry Water with you in Skins.

There are generally two Caravans in a Year that pass over the great Desert, the Time of the setting out of one is very uncertain ; but the other, which consists chiefly of Camels designed for Sale at *Aleppo*, generally begins to march in *May* or *June*. The Bashaw of *Bagdad* has prevented the Caravan of Goods from travelling this way for two or three Years past.

If it does not suit your Convenience to wait for the Desert Caravan, the best way will be to proceed to *Bagdad*, but you must take care to be furnished with a Pass from the Bashaw or Mossalem of *Buffarab* ; which you may procure by means of the Resident. You must likewise have Letters of Recom-
menda-

mendation to one or more of the Sheiks. You may pass up the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* to *Bagdad* in a very commodious Boat, which they moore to the Bank of the River every Night: Nor will they leave off that Custom though they have never so fair a Wind. This Boat is covered over to defend you from the Weather, and the after Part is made use of for a Kitchen. It will be the best way to lay in all sorts of Provisions for the Voyage, except Fowls and Kids, which you may meet with as you pass along. When there is a fair Wind, they make use of their Sails; but their general Method of proceeding forward is by tracking.

You may possibly reach *Hella* on the *Euphrates* in twelve Days, but they are commonly fifteen or twenty in their Passage thither. From thence you may travel over the Land to *Bagdad* in two Days, and the Journeys are but short neither. If you go up the *Tigris* you will be all the Time upon the Water; I would therefore advise you, as well on that Account, as for the sake of Expedition, to take Horses at *Ismark*. When you are arrived at *Bagdad*, you are again to consider whether you will

travel

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travel by the Way of *Kabessa*, and over the
little Desert, by *Mousul*, which lies farther up
the *Tigris*. The Time spent in passing over
the little Desert, is fourteen or fifteen Days,
and you must make the same kind of Pro-
vision as for travelling over the great Desert.
I must confess, I think this Road deserves
the Preference. Europeans have frequently
travelled this Way singly. Having cross'd
the *Tigris* you must travel by Land till you
come near *Anna*, where you pass the *Eu-
phrates*, but it will be necessary to procure
a Pass, which will be no difficult Matter
to obtain, if you have a proper Recom-
mendation from *Bufferab*.

[As the Captain has given little or no
Account of the Passage from *Bufferab* to
Bagdad by the *Tigris*, we are of Opinion
the Reader will not be displeased to see a
Relation of a Voyage from *Bagdad* to *Bus-
serab*, which may in some Measure supply
that Defect.]

On the 15th of April, we took a Bark
to pass down the *Tigris* from *Bagdad* to *Bus-
serab*. This River below *Bagdad* has two
Arms, one of which runs along the Side of
the antient *Chaldea*, and the other towards
the

the Point of *Mesopotamia*, and they both form a large Island, which is traversed by several small Canals. When we came to the Place where the two Arms part, we saw what we took to be the Ruins of an antient Town, near three Miles in Compass. The Walls that remain are so large, that six Coaches may pass along them abreast at the same Time. They are made of Bricks burnt in the Fire; each of which was ten Feet square and three thick. We took that Branch of the *Tigris* which runs along the Side of *Chaldea*, for Fear of falling into the Hands of the *Arabs*, who at that Time were at War with the Bashaw of *Bagdad*. We were ten Days in passing from *Bagdad* to *Bussarah*, and lay every Night in the Bark, and there dressed our Victuals. When we came to any Village we sent our People to purchase Provisions, which they bought very cheap. The Names of the Villages by the Side of this River, are *Amurat*, where there is a Fort constructed of burnt Bricks. *Satarat*, with a Fort of the same Kind: *Mansury*, a large Town: *Mazar*, *Gazar* and *Gorno*. This stands on the Point at the Confluence of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*. It hath three small Castles, or Forts, one
of

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of which stands upon the Point, and is the
strongest of the three; the second is on the
Side of Chaldea, and the third on that of
Arabia. The Maps call this City *Korna*,
and Captain *Hamilton*, *Comera*; affirming
that there are 10,000 Janizaries kept there,
and eight or ten River Gallies well arm'd,
to keep the adjacent Countries in Awe,
who are very apt to rebel. It abounds with
all Sorts of Provisions both of the animal
and vegetable Kind. It is 80 Miles above
Bufferab, according to him, but according
to *Tavernier*, not much above half that Dis-
tance; though we believe the Medium be-
tween both may be the Truth, for they
were seven Hours in passing from *Comera*
to *Bufferab*, both with the Wind and Tide.
This last comes up as far as *Comera*, and,
by what we can learn, not much farther.
Bufferab has undergone various Revolutions,
being alternately in the Possession of the
Turks and *Arabs*. But now the former
have been Master of it many Years.

I had intended to have gone over the lit-
tle Desert myself, but the Hurry and Con-
fusion occasioned by the Rebellion of the
Arabs, gave me Reason to believe I should
wait a great while for a Caravan, though
it

it is usual for them to take this Road several Times in a Year. The Caravans which pass by *Mousul*, which is the Road we took, make a shorter Cut over the Desert of *Tagut*, to the Westward of the *Tigris*. We had the Bashaw of *Bagdad's* Pass, which we found of very great Service, for it procured us a very extraordinary Respect, wherever we came. Besides it exempted us from the Visits of the Custom-House People. Those who have no Pass, had best gratify the Custom-House Officers with four or five Mamoudies, to prevent the opening of their Baggage, though they have no right to demand any Thing. The *Turks* are such Lovers of Money, that there is no Danger in attempting to corrupt them in their Office, for you may make your Bargain in as plain Terms as you please.

From *Bagdad* you may get to *Thourkat* or *Karkut*, in eight Days, and from thence to *Mousul* in four. If your Stomach is a little nice, you had best provide yourself with Eatables at *Bagdad*, for the Bread and Rice which you will meet with on the Road may not possibly be so white. However the best Bread is to be had at *Bussarah*, and as for Butter, you will meet with none after you leave

leave that Place till you come to *Aleppo*. As for our Parts we found the Bread upon the Road pretty good. As you travel along, you will meet with Villages on the Road to lodge in from Stage to Stage. But for the Apartments, they will be of little Use, except to defend you from the Weather ; for there is no Furniture, and it will be a Rarity to find so much as a little Stool. As for other Conveniences you are not to expect them. However you may probably travel all along this Road, as we did by ourselves, without the least Interruption or Incivility.

At *Karkut*, which is a strong City, it is usual to rest a Day or two and replenish your Panniers ; that is, you must lay in Provisions for four Days at least, which is the Time you will spend in going to *Mousul*, as mentioned above. As for Wine you must take care to supply yourself at *Bussarab*, and that for a Month or more. At *Bagdad* you may probably replenish your Store as well as at *Karkut* ; and at *Mousul* you must purchase Provisions of all kinds for six Days ; as also at *Cajenifar* or *Mardin* for *Orfa*, that is, for six or eight Days ; and afterwards at that Place for

Aleppo,

Aleppo, which is five Days more ; and among the *Christians* you will always meet with Wine or Brandy.

The Place where you are most likely to be detained is *Mousul*, because you must either wait for a Caravan, or hire a Convoy ; which last you may do at four Rupees a Man. If you will listen to them they will tell you that it will be unsafe to travel without twenty or thirty of these People for a Guard ; but I am persuaded there is no such Danger of Robbers as they pretend. However there are Caravans which set out from this Place once in every ten or fourteen Days, unless in the Depth of Winter, and they take a Convoy, the Money to pay which is levied by the Caravan Bashie, upon all the People of the Caravan, generally in Proportion to the Goods which each Person carries with him, but sometimes according to the Number of Beasts, and your Share will consequently be but a Trifle. But it must be remembered that in these Parts of the World they look upon all *Europeans* to be as rich as *Cræsus*, and every one will be ready to impose upon you if you will let them.

The usual Time of travelling from *Mousul* to *Madan* or *Mardin* is eight Days, and from *Mardin* to *Orfa* seven Days. The first six Days of the Journey is over a Desert almost without Inhabitants, and therefore your Fare will be good or bad according to the Quality of the Provisions you brought with you, and three Days after you leave the *Tigris* the Water begins to be brackish, and therefore it behoves you to take care to supply yourself with that which is good in time. When we were in those Parts our Servant either drank or spilt our good Water, and filled our leather Bottles with the bad, which threw us into violent Fluxes; and yet those who are used to such Water, as the People of the Caravan generally are, can drink it without any bad Effect. However I cannot help taking notice that good careful honest Servants contribute greatly to the Pleasure of the Journey; whereas those that are careless or dishonest may occasion great Inconveniences.

The Caravan makes a Halt at *Nisibin*, the next Town to *Mousul*, where it is visited by the Custom-House Officers. But a Gentleman that travels only with his Baggage, is

is under no Necessity of stopping on that Account, for he may proceed directly to *Cojenissar*, or *Cojasar*, which is a Day's Journey and an half farther. *Mardin* is a large Town, about four or five Miles out of the Road, but it is worth seeing ; and, which is a greater Inducement, there is good Wine to be had there, to serve you on the Road to *Orfa*, which is five or six Days Journey more ; and there likewise you will meet with People to make up a sufficient Caravan for the same Road.

The mentioning *Cojasar*, brings to my Mind the *Carach* a sort of capitation Tax, imposed by the Grand Signior on all his Christian and Jewish Subjects of five Cruize and two thirds *per Head*. This is collected by a Set of very impertinent People, who, in Hopes of squeezing somewhat out of the *Europeans* often molest them, though they have not the least Shadow of Right to do so. But as this is a little Town, there is no Appeal to any superior Officers, either on Account of this Tax or the Customs. Those Sort of Molestations can hardly be avoided in these Places. But when you come to a Town of any note you will meet with nothing but Civility and Hospitality.

tality. Therefore in the lesser Towns the best way will be to put on big Looks, and to assume the Air of a Man of Consequence; for these People are easily imposed upon, and that will command Respect. As we had a Pass they could make no Demands upon us, but as our Servants were not included they obliged us to pay for them.

From *Mardin* to *Orfa* the Road is sometimes infested with Robbers through the Neglect of the Bashaw. However in this Passage there are a great many more frightened than hurt. But you must be greatly on your Guard against Thieves, for the People here-about are very expert Pilferers. Even the Robbers can hardly be placed in a higher Clas, for they ride up to the Caravan and snatch whatever they can first lay Hands upon, and then retreat in the same manner. If the People of the Caravan had but the least Courage and Conduct, they might easily prevent Robberies of this Kind. When violent Rains swell the River, this Road is sometimes impassable for four or five Days, till the Waters run off.

We must suppose that at *Mousul*, you have hired Horses for *Orfa*; therefore when
you

you must make a fresh bargain for Aleppo. At least you ought to take this Method, because it is better than hiring them for the whole Journey at once ; for if you have them from the *Catarches* of the Caravan, which you have joined, you will be obliged to travel their Pace, and wait their Time ; nay, though you should make a Bargain to the contrary, you will be under a Necessity of staying at each Stage two or three Days at least, to refresh your Horses. But remember it will be always best to get an Obligation from your *Catarche* in Writing, especially, if you hire the Horses for the whole Journey ; and your Terms should be particularly specified, reserving to yourself a Power of hiring fresh Horses, if he loiters by the Way, or furnishes you with Jades unable to perform the Journey, for which he must consent to abate part of the Hire.

If these People should happen to be negligent or refractory, or any Way deficier in performing their Bargain, the principal Merchants of the Caravan will see Justice done you ; besides the Magistrates of the great Towns will quickly redress any Grievance of that Kind. If you pass for Men of Consequence, they will expect a Fee, which needs be but a Trifle, for a

small matter will bribe a great Turk. Sometimes threatening alone, when you find it necessary, will keep them in Awe. In loading a Beast, your Bedding is to be laid undermost, then your Baggage, and your Servant mounts on the Top. If you carry your Clothes and Goods in Portmanteaus, you will lose Package, and therefore it will be best to make use of Bags which are to be had for that Purpose, and are much more convenient.

From *Orfa* to *Aleppo* you will be five Days upon the Road, and perhaps six; but then you will lie in Villages every Night, as you did between *Bagdad* and *Mousul*.— You will seldom want Company from any of these Places, when your Intentions are publicly known.

When you arrive at *Aleppo*, and are in a Hurry to leave that Place, you will be under no Necessity of being detained; for if there is no Vessel ready to sail from *Scanderoon* to *Cyprus*, you may pass on to *Latikiyah*, a Day's Journey farther, where you may cross in small Vessels which are continually passing and repassing to and from that Island. And at *Cyprus* there is scarce a Week without an Opportunity of gaining a Passage from thence to *Marseilles*. In the Time of Peace the most expeditious Way will be to

to travel through *France*, for it is not only longer, but more expensive to travel thro' *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Holland*; though there are a great many more curious Things to be seen in that Tour; and there are few Gentlemen but what will be glad to make use of such an Opportunity.

Upon the whole, I compute that from *Bussarah* to *Aleppo*, a Passenger, if he meets with no Delay, may travel in three or four and thirty Days over the Great Desart. From *Bagdad*, allowing for your Stay there by the Way of *Kabessa*, in four or five and forty Days, and by *Mousul* about twenty more. But if a Person can undergo the Fatigue of the *Mansel* or riding Post, he may reach *Aleppo* from *Bagdad* in fourteen or fifteen Days. The Privilege of traveling in this Manner may be obtained by the Resident, if he is a Man of Interest with the Government, for then he can procure you a *Mansel* Command, which is an Order signed by the Grand Signior, and lodged in the Hands of the different Bashaws; by these Means you will not only be at your Journey's End sooner, but without the least Expence. This was offered to us by the Bashaw of *Mousul*, and we should have accepted of it if it had not been for our Baggage.

With relation to your Expences the quicker you travel they are the less ; but you must often submit to Necessity ; thus an extraordinary severe Spring retarded us for several Days. Besides we had more Servants than were necessary, and were more extravagant in our Clothes than I since have found there was occasion for : Insomuch, that including the Utensils of the Kitchen, it cost us 400 Rupees apiece. If you have good Gold you may make ten per Cent. of it, but ours was so indifferent that it was reduced almost to Par.

I have sent my Diary to Mr. *Dorril*, and propose, if I have Time, to send him a Copy of my Expences with Remarks. Those who can afford to be free of their Money on the Road may travel through these Countries with the utmost Ease and Security, and will meet with the highest Respect. We might have been introduced to the Bashaws of all the Places which we passed through, but we declined it when we found it to be attended with Expence. They commonly present you a Vest upon these Occasions, but then in return you are to give thirty or forty Rupees to the Servant.

The Gentlemen of *Aleppo* particularly recommended it to me to wipe off the Af-
person

persian of Inhospitality, which has been thrown upon them; which I can do with the greatest Justice from my own Experience; and they wish for nothing more than to have this Road more frequented by Gentlemen from *India*. However, it will not be amiss to bring a Line from the Resident at *Bussarah*, as the most ready way to make yourself known, and then you need not fear meeting with the kindest Reception.

Aleppo, April 2, 1741.

ELIOT ELIOT.

P. S. When we were at *Bussarah* there were Boats to be hired for *Bagdad*, which perform the Voyage in fifteen Days. The Boats stop every Night, and the Passengers lie on Shore. But you must furnish yourself with Provisions at *Bussarah* for the whole Time. However it will be proper before you leave *Bussarah* to enquire when a Caravan will be ready to depart for *Aleppo*; as it will be more convenient to wait for it at *Bussarah* than *Bagdad*. There is settled Rules for the Payment of Customs at *Bussarah*, for which you are to take a sealed Receipt, for this will make them easier at *Aleppo*. The best Lodging at *Bagdad* is with the Padre, and when you set out from thence it will be necessary to lay in upwards

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of twenty Days Provision to serve you on your Passage over the Desart, for there is nothing to be had by the Way. A Camel's Load of Water will be sufficient for one Master and two Servants, and you will pay about thirty Rupees for each Camel: Water must be procured at the Charge of the Traveller. The Charge of Horse-hire from *Bagdad* to *Aleppo* will be about sixty Rupees each Horse, but the Traveller finds his own Furniture. An *Armenian* or *Georgian* Servant is necessary for a Guidelin or Gentleman Usher, to whom you must pay about sixty Rupees. One Rupee is five Mamoodies, and four Mamoodies and a half is one Zelot. One *Venetian* is twenty one Mamoodies and a half. Zelotas are the best Money to receive at *Bufferah*; as the Change for Gold is at four and a half per Cent. advance. Gold in Specie is better than *Venetians*, and is often to be bought at *Bufferah*. *Respondentia* are at 20 to 25 per Cent. by the Caravan from *Bagdad* to *Aleppo*. But Bills from *Aleppo* loose by their Exchange to *England*; to *Marseilles* or *Venice* they are upon a Par. Silk is the best Commodity that can be carried from *Aleppo* for *France* or *Italy*.



*An Account of the COUNTRIES, CITIES,
and TOWNS, adjacent to BENGAL,
contained in Mr. PLAISTED's Map
prefixed to this VOLUME.*

By a GENTLEMAN who resided there
many Years.

BENGAL and the Countries lying to the *North-West*, were formerly govern'd by three *Nabobs*, but they are now under one ; the same who lately did so much Mischief to our Settlements in that Country. He must needs therefore be a very powerful Prince, and perhaps may find Work enough for the *Mogul* himself, before he is brought under Subjection, especially as he is but little acquainted with the *European* Manner of going to War. And it is happy for the *East-India* Company, that the *Nabob* himself is no better skilled in this necessary Art, otherwise he would never have suffered *Calcutta* to be retaken ; and his own Town *Hugly*, and his Factory there, to be plundered and burnt by a Handful of *English*.

The first Place of Note we met with to the *North-West* of *Calcutta*, is *Binares* or *Benares*. It is seated on the *Ganga* or *Ganges*, upon a pleasant Spot, in a delightful and rich Country, and is a large City and well built, the greatest Part of the Houses being constructed with Brick and hewn stone. They are much higher than in other Parts of the Indies, but

the Streets are very narrow and incommodi-
ous. There are several Caravanserais, one
of which is strong, large and well built.
In the Middle of the Court there are two
Galleries in which they sell Cottons, Silks,
and other Merchandizes. They are sold by
the Weavers themselves, which makes them
come very reasonable to the Purchasers. The
principal Pagod of the *Gentows* is in this City,
and a little to the *North-West* of it is a *Ma-*
hometan Mosque, near which there are sev-
eral Tombs of a beautiful Architecture. The
finest are in the midst of Gardens inclosed
with Walls.

Binares is the *Athens* of the *Indies*, where
all the principal Persons come for Education.
The Tutors are dispersed throughout the
City and Suburbs, and have each from four
to fifteen Scholars. Their first Study is the
Hanscrit, which is a different Language from
that of the common *Indian*. This they pre-
tend was the Language of God, communi-
cated by *Brabma*, who lived I know not how
many Hundred Thousand Years ago. How-
ever this is certain, that it is very ancient,
and all their sacred Books are written therein.
After which they learn Philosophy, whose
Professors are divided into six different Sects.
All their Books speak of the first Principles
of Things, but in a various Manner. Some
are Atomists, some are for Matter and Form,
and some again, are for the four Elements and
nothing. Others affirm that Light and Dark-
ness,

ness are the first Principles. Others refer all to Privation, which they distinguish from nothing, while others affirm the World is composed of Accidents. But all agree that their Principles are eternal. In Medicine they have a great many little Books, or rather Collections of Receipts, the principal of which is written in Verse. They know nothing of Anatomy, for they look upon Dissections with Abhorrence. They have Knowledge enough of Astronomy, to fortel Eclipses, but their Geography is not only imperfect but ridiculous.

Sesara is seated at the Foot of a Mountain, near it is a great Lake, wherein is an Island with a beautiful Mosque, in which the *Nabob* who built it lies buried. There is a handsome Bridge to pass into this Island, built with Free-stone.

Patna is one of the largest Cities in *India*, and is seated on the Southern Side of the *Ganges*; but the Houses are mean, being covered with Thatch and *Bamboe* Reeds, and are placed at a Distance from each other. It is built on an Eminence to secure it from the Inundations of the *Ganges*, in a very pleasant and fruitful Country, which produces great Quantities of *Opium*. It is adorned with fine Gardens, Pagods, and other publick Structures; as also Towers and Redoubts on the Land Side, which serve more for Ornament than Use. They make Potter's Ware here of a particular Kind of Earth, which is very fragrant,

fragant, and the Vessels are almost as thin as Paper. The *Dutch* have a Factory here for *Salt Petre* and raw *Silk*; besides which many other Merchandizes may be purchased. The *English* had a Sort of a Factory here, but it has been withdrawn several Years.

Orixā on the South-West Part of the Map was formerly an independent Kingdom, but is now tributary to the Great *Mogul*, and is governed by a *Gentow* Prince. Their Religion, at least some Part of it, is as extravagant as can possibly be imagined. They worship an Idol called *Gopalsami*, whose Figure nearly resembles that of *Priapus*. Around his Temple are the Figures of Men and Women in the most obscene Postures, as also on his Palakin when he is carried about in Procession, Virgins and married Women who have no Children, worship the distinguishing Part in hopes of Issue, and likewise present him with large Oblations. He is adored likewise by all the *Gentows* of both Sexes; but not in so peculiar a Manner.

At *Jagranaut*, there is a Pagod of another Kind, which is resorted to by Pilgrims from all Parts of *India*. It stands in a Plain about a Mile from the Sea, and is built of Stone in the Shape of a *Canary Pipe* set on one End. It has no Windows, but is illuminated with Hundreds of Wax Tapers, which burn Day and Night. The Idol is an irregular Figure of Black Stone, with two rich Diamonds placed near the Top to represent Eyes, and

the Nose and Mouth are not carved but painted with a red Colour. About the Middle of the Pagod is the Image of an Ox, carved out of one entire Stone, and bigger than the Life; the back Parts are fixed in the Wall. All the Pilgrims are obliged to wash in a Cistern or Tank, which is forty or fifty Yards long, before they enter the Pagod.

There are about 500 Priests who officiate at this Pagod, and their Business is to boil vast Quantities of Rice for the Use of the Idol as they pretend. Some Part of it is placed before him, and the rest is either sold or given to the Poor. These Priests lodge in Houses or Convents near the Temple. The Nights are spent in beating on Tabors and Brass Cymbals, with Songs of Praise to the Idol. This is never removed out of the Temple, but his Effigies is often carried about in Procession, mounted on a Carriage four Stories high. It has about ten Wheels, and is large enough to contain 200 People. It is drawn through a Street 50 Yards wide, and a Mile and a half long, by a Cable of 14 Inches in Circumference. Sometimes 200 People draw the Carriage with small Ropes fastened to the Cable. There are rash foolish Zealots who fall flat on the Ground on purpose to be crushed in Pieces by the Wheels. They have a Tradition that about 4000 Years ago this Idol swam over the Sea to the Shore near which his Temple stands.

The Country about Jagranaut is very fruitful and produces Corn, Pepper, Mirobalans, Gum-Lack, Bees-Wax, Oil, Butter, Cloth, Cattle

Cattle, Deer, Antilopes, Bears, and Monkeys; which last are very numerous and bold. The Water-Fowls, Partridges and Pheasants are all tame, because none dare kill them but the Prince, or who he orders. There are many small Rivers and Stone Bridges over them, near which stand Multitudes of Beggars, who ask Alms in the Name of the Idol Jagranaut, from whence the Town has its Name.

Between this Place and *Catak*, which lies to the West, is a very fine Road, whereon are several Monuments of zealous Pilgrims. One of these not long ago built himself a Tomb here, which 'tis said, he entered, and starved himself to death. Near the River of *Catak* there is a small Pagod built in the Form of a Cupola, with 500 Holes in it, in which were as many Skulls. These were the Heads of the Conspirators who intended to betray the Town to *Aurengzebe*, and who were all executed by the Command of the King of *Orixa*. *Catak* is still a large City walled round, and has Cannon planted on its Walls, but neither of them are kept in good Order. The Figure is an Oblong Square, three Miles long and one broad. A Quarter Part of this Town is not inhabited, but the Ruins of many large Buildings are a sufficient Proof of its ancient Grandeur, when the Kings of *Orixa* kept their Court there. It has now a Garrison of 5000 Foot and 500 Horse. The East-India Company had formerly a fine Factory, here some of the Walls of which were standing about 50 Years ago.

Half Way between *Catak* and *Ballasor* is *Badaruck*, a Town of about 1000 Houses. It has a small mud-wall Fort, but never a Gun. The Inhabitants are chiefly employed in Husbandry, spinning, weaving, and churning.

Ballasor stands on the Side of a River, and is but four Miles from the Sea by Land, but by the River twenty: There were formerly very good Factories here of the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, but since the Settlements in *Hugly* River they are come to nothing. However they drive a pretty good Trade to the *Maldivia* Islands with Rice and other Grain. The Country abounds in Rice, Wheat, Grain, Doll, Callavances, Tobacco, Butter, Oil and Bees-Wax. Their Manufactures are various Sorts of Cotton-stuffs, and others made with a Sort of Silk-grass, such as Ginghams, Pinascoes, &c.

The Kingdom of *Asem* or *Azem* lies to the South-East of *Bengal*, and was first discovered by sailing up the River *Lakia*, which proceeds from the Lake *Chemey*. It is one of the finest Countries in *Asia*, producing every Thing necessary for the use of Man. It has Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron and Lead, Plenty of Silk, Borax, and Gum Lack, with which they supply their Neighbours. They have no Gold Coin, but make use of Ingots in their Way of Trade. They are fond of Dog's Flesh as well as the *Chines*, and make use of it in their most splendid Entertainments. They have Plenty of Grapes, of which they make no Wine, but Brandy or Arack. They

have

have no Salt but what they get by burning of Herbs and the Leaves of a Sort of Fig-tree. Of these last they make Pot-Ashes, and use them for blanching their Silk.

The King has no Revenue but what proceeds from the mines. Every man may have four wives, who have each a distinct employment, to prevent any disputes among them. Both men and women are well-shaped, but their complexion is dark tho' not black, They go quite naked, hiding nothing but what decency requires ; only they have a cap or hat on their heads, adorned with hog's teeth. They have holes in their ears large enough for one's finger, in which they hang jewels of gold or silver. The Men let their hair, which is black, be long enough to fall on their shoulders, and the Women let it grow as long as it will. When any one dies, they bury all the jewels and bracelets in the same grave with the corps. They have Horses as well as Camels, but they make the greatest use of Elephants for carriage.

On the North Side of the Map is *Lassa*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Tibet*. In the *Jesuits* Maps it is called *Tonker*, and in others *Lassa-tonker*. But our Traveller, whose Road is traced in the Map, and who has been at the Town, must needs know the true Appellation. *Tibet* called by the *Tartar*, *Barantola*, has been but little frequented by Travellers, tho' it was known to *Marco Paulo* in the thirteenth Century, and who gave a distinct Account of the religious Orders called

Lamas

Lamas. The Inhabitants of the *Mogul's* Dominions give it the Appellation of *Boutan*, and it is mentioned by *Tavernier*, under that Name, but he had no Knowledge of it except by hearsay. The most remarkable Custom among them is, that one Woman may have several Husbands at a time, not only of the same Family, but Brothers, and they excuse themselves by saying, that Women are very scarce in their Country.

Their Form of government since the late Wars with the *Eluth Tartars* is very uncertain; but before this the grand *Lama* was Master of *Tibet*. However he conceitns himself in no worldly Affairs; he did act, and perhaps does now by a Deputy. This Priest or rather Pope, lives in a beautiful Pagod at *Dam*, to the North of *Lassa*, where he sits cross-legged on a large and magnificent Cushion, placed on a Kind of Altar. In this Posture he receives the Adoration, not only of the People of the Country but of vast Multitudes of Strangers, who flock from all Parts to receive his Blessing. He never returns the Salute, even of Princes, nor gets off his his Seat, nor moves his Head. He only puts his Hand on the Heads of the Worshippers, who believe by that Means they obtain Remission of Sins.

His Followers believe that the God *Fo* lives in him, that he knows all Things, sees all Things, and is acquainted with the Secrets of the Heart. They likewise affirm, that he

he is immortal, and that when he seems to die, he only changes his Abode, and enters into a new Body. After this, it is no Wonder if they ascribe to him the Power of working Miracles. Some of the subordinate *Lamas* dwell in Pagods, of which there are a vast Number, besides those who live in families, for almost every House has a *Lama*. Those of the higher Sort enjoy great Ease, Plenty and Splendor, by Means of the Offerings which are made them. There are many *Lamas* among the *Tartars*, who pretend to the same Power, and receive the same Homage as those of *Tibet*.

The grand *Lama* wears a scarlet Cloak and a gilt Hat, and those of some of the inferior Sort, resemble Mitres, though they generally wear yellow Hats, and their Cloaks are made of a kind of yellow Frize. Their Head and Beard are shaved very close, and they always carry a great Chaplet of Beads of red Coral or Amber, which they turn incessantly thro' their Fingers, as they mutter their Prayers. Some make a Vow of Chastity, and they have also Nuns under the same Vow. These are cloathed much in the same manner, only they have Bonnets edged with Fur instead of Hats. The grand *Lama* is now generally said to be the *Prestor John*, so often mentioned by various Writers. They all believe the Transmigration of the Soul, but we are not acquainted with any farther Particulars of their Religion; for they either cannot or will not

not disclose the Mysteries of their Worship. Some Authors have concluded from the Similitude of their Ceremonies with those of the Romish Religion, that that of *Tibet* is only a Corruption of the *Christian*, formerly propagated by the Nestorians in those Parts. But this the *Jesuits* will by no Means allow, for which they give some probable Reasons.

The Language of *Tibet* is quite different from those of the *Mongous*, and the *Manchow Tartars*, and that of their ancient Books varies from them all, insomuch that the *Lamas* cannot so much as read them; nor do they understand the Characters, as they themselves have confessed. Some say, there are pretty good Physicians in *Tibet*, and that they have Astronomers who can compute the Motions of the Stars, and foretel Eclipses. We have no Account of the Plants and Trees, nor even the Animals of *Tibet*, nor what Advantages might be drawn from thence by Way of Trade. The only Way of coming at this Knowledge is by the way of *Bengal*, for the Road from thence to *Lassa*, has been known a great while. However, this is certain, that there is a great deal of Gold brought from *Tibet* to *China*, which is of much greater Value than what comes from any other Country.

Tavenier affirms, three are several Sorts of Drugs brought from thence to *Patna*, and particularly Rhubarb and Musk. The latter he affirms pays 25 per Cent. to the great Mogul, at *Gurgia*, or *Gurgiapure*, the last Town

in his Dominions on the Side of *Tibet*; and the Merchants carry back from *Patna* yellow Amber, Coral, Bracelets of Tortoise and other Sea Shells. He pretends there are Caravans which travel from *Patna* to *Tibet*, which set out in *December*, and that they reach *Gurgia* in eight Days; that in eight Days more they come to the Foot of high Mountains, travelling through thick Woods full of wild Elephants. Fifteen Miles beyond *Gurgia*, they enter the Territories of the *Rajah Nupal* or *Necpal*, who resides at a Town of the same Name, and then they march with great Difficulty over the high Mountains. But what he says of the Women always ready to carry Men on their Backs through the difficult Passes, is too ridiculous to mention, as well as of the Goats that carry the Baggage, On the other Side the Mountains, he affirms the travelling is easy and pleasant, with Plenty of all things.

He tells us, that the King of *Tibet* has a Guard of 8000 Men, and that he has fifty Elephants about his House. Then he speaks of the Adoration paid to this King, whom the *Brabmins* (he should have said the *Lamas*) would persuade the People that he is a God upon Earth. We forbear to relate several other Circumstances, which from later and better Accounts we know to be false. However, what has been said, may serve to shew what little Regard should be paid to the Description of Countries from the Reports of Travellers in general.



P A R T O F A F R I C A



REFERENCES.

A Draught
of the
Rock's
in Lat. 33° 44' South by West
250 Leagues Eastward of the
Cape of Good Hope,
on which the
Ship

DODINGTON

was Wreck'd, July 17th 1755
and out of 270 People on board
only 23 were Saved.

A The Rock or Island we were Drivn upon call'd Bird Island by us, having a great number of Birds setting on it.

B Egg Island

C Seal Island

D Hay Rock almost overflown in Spring tides; from Seal Isd. to Bird Island, runs a ridge of Rocks that make a Bar.

E Two Rocks appearing at $\frac{1}{2}$ Elb like Boats

F The Rock we imagine the Ship first struck upon.

Round this Point appears like a Harbour.

Here 3 Men were overct in the Jolly Boat on the Surf, one whom was Drown'd, the other getting a shore were striken by the Natives & return'd in 3 Days with the Boat.

A

J O U R N A L

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Doddington East-Indiaman,

FROM

Her Sailing from the Downs,
TILL

She was unfortunately WRECKED on some
Rocks on the East Coast of Africa,

Distant from the *Cape*, by Medium of six other
Journals, 250 Leagues to the Eastward, in the
Latitude of 33° 44' S.

With a *Daily Account* of the TRANSACTIONS of
Twenty-three of the People, who were miracu-
lously saved on an uninhabited and barren Rock
or Island.

A DRAUGHT of which is prefix'd,

By Mr. *W E B B*,

One of the MATES belonging to the said Sh^p.

N

newspaper editor and publisher

newspaper editor and publisher



A

JOURNAL, &c.

April 23, 1755.

W E sailed from the Downs, in company with the *Pelham*, *Houghton*, *Streatham*, and *Edgecourt*, and in a week got clear of the channel; in which time we found we had the advantage of the other ships in sailing; and this I believe made Captain *Samson* desirous of parting company. After leaving the channel we lost sight of our consorts, and the day following saw several large ships plying off *Brest*, which, as we were informed by his Majesty's ship *Dunkirk*, were Admiral *Boscawen*'s fleet, of 12 sail of the line. We met with nothing particular till May 14, when we made the island *Fortaventura*, and the next day sailed between *Teneriff* and the *Grand Canaria*; on May 20, we discovered a sail, which proved to be the *Houghton*, and presently after made the island *Bonavista*. The next Day we got into *Porto Prior* Bay, where we found the *Pelham* and *Streatham*, who had arrived about two hours before. Here we made what Dispatch we could in watering, and on the 26th of May the *Edgecourt* arrived. The next

Day we weighed, and made sail in Company with the *Pelham*, *Houghton*, and *Streatham*, leaving the *Edge-court* in the Road; we kept Company with them two Days, steering S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. which Course the Captain thought too far easterly, and therefore ordered her to be kept south, and by that Means soon lost Sight of them. From this Time we had a Passage of seven Weeks, and then made the *Cape Land*.

July 8, We took a fresh Departure from *Lagullas*, and run to the Eastward between the Latitudes of 35. 30. and 36. 00. till we made 11 meridian Distance, and by a Medium of seven other Journals 13 Longitude, and that Day at Noon had, by Observation, 35. 00 S. at which Time the Captain ordered the Ship to be kept E. N. E. having steered E. for 24 Hours before. This Day had dirty, squally Weather, with the Wind from S. S. W. to S. S. E. and a very large Sea, being under treble-reefed Main-top sail, and double-reefed Fore-top-sail, all the Stay-sails stowed, and I judged the Ship's Way from noon was about six or seven Knots an Hour, there-Midnight had about 70 Miles on the Board.

About a Quarter before one in the Morning, Thursday July 17, 1755, the Ship struck, and went to Pieces immediately, so that we had not Time to secure any Thing for our Preservation. The first Stroke awoke me, being then asleep in my Cabin. I made all the Haste I could to get upon Deck, where I found every Thing in the most terrifying Condition imaginable; the Ship breaking all to Pieces and every one crying out to God for Mercy, as they were dashed to and fro by the Violence of the Sea. I crawled over to the larboard Side of the Quarter-Deck, it then being the highest Part out of Water. I here met with the Captain who said little more than that we should all perish. Suddenly a Sea came and separated us, by which I was pretty much bruised,

bruised, and had the lesser Bone of my left Arm broken. I made a shift to get upon the Quarter, where I remained some Time; all the rest of the Ship being under Water, and gone to Pieces. Somebody then called *Land!* upon which I looked about me, and saw something which appeared very black, but I could not think it to be Land, as it seemed so low; but took it rather for the Range of the Sea on the other Side the Breakers, and expected nothing but to perish instantly. The Sea presently broke over me with great Violence, and forced me from my Hold, whereby I got a Blow on my Eye that quite stunned me, and I lay senseless till after Day-light. Coming a little to, I found I was fast on a Plank with a Nail in my Shoulder, which I soon cleared my self of, and called out as well as I could, with what little Strength I had left. I was heard by some of the People on the Rocks, who could not well come to my Assistance, so I crawled on Shore as well as I could, being quite benumbed with Cold, having been above six Hours in the Wind and Rain. When I got on the Rocks I met with Mr. John Collett, our Second Mate, and five or six People more, who had escaped on Shore some Time before me. Presently we heard that Mr. Jones, Chief Mate, with Mr. Powell, Fifth Mate, the Carpenter, and several others were alive and on Shore. We then gathered ourselves all together to see who had been so happy as to escape so sudden a Death, and found only twenty-three left alive out of 270 Souls; namely,

Mr. Evan Jones, Chief Mate.

John Collett, Second ditto.

William Webb, Third ditto.

Samuel Powell, Fifth ditto.

Richard Topping, Carpenter.

Neal Bothwell, Quarter-Master.

Nathaniel Chisholm, ditto.

Daniel Ladova, Captain's Steward.

Henry Sharp, Surgeon's Servant.

Thomas Arnold, Captain's ditto.

Robert Beazley, Seaman.

John King, ditto.

Gilbert Chain, ditto.

Ter. Mole, ditto.

Jonas Rosenberry, ditto.

John Glass, ditto.

Hendrick Scantz, ditto.

John Yets, Midshipman.

John Mackdowall, Captain's Servant.

John Lister, a Matroſs.

Ralph Smith, ditto.

Edward Dyſoy, ditto. And one other.

John Taylor Seaman

Our first Care was to seek for some Cloathing to cover us, in which we succeeded beyond our Expectation. Fire was the next necessary Article that offered itself to our Thoughts, being all in a Manner benumbed after being so long exposed to the bleak Winds and Rain; but how to procure any, we were quite at a loss. Some tried what might be done by rubbing two Sticks together, but without Success. One of us happened to pick up a Watch, wrapt in Cotton; and upon farther Search found a small Box with two Gun-Flints and a Piece of a File in it. This was a joyful Acquisition, though we were still unprovided of Tinder. Some little while after, a Cask of Gun-powder was discovered, but one End being out, it was wet; yet Part was dry towards the Bottom. We bruised a little, and laid it on a Linen Rag, and soon struck Fire. In the Afternoon a Box of Wax Candles was brought in, and at the same Time a Canteen Case of French Brandy, than both which nothing could be more welcome. We all thought it adviseable to take a Dram; and for

for my own Part I believe I drank near half a Pint, without the least enlivening Effect. We then sought for Water, and found a Butt in Part full. The bruised and wounded Men all got round the Fire, whilst Mr. Collett and most of the rest were employed in making a Tent to cover us who were not able to walk. Mr. Jones went among the Rocks to try what he could discover, and soon return'd with some Pieces of salt Pork in his Hands. He likewise saw some Casks of Beer, Water and Flour, but it was now too late to get them up over the Rocks; and all that could be farther done this Day, was to get up some Canvass, &c. for compleating the Tent, which, however, was not large enough to hold us all, and we were obliged to erect it on the highest Part of the Rocks, though covered with Gannets Dung, for fear of being overflowed. All the Night we had such continued hard Squalls and Rain, that we could get no Rest; and to the great Increase of our Distress, we were sunk a Foot deep in the Fowls Dung, and our Fire was quite beat out by the Wind and Rain.

Friday, July 18, the Wind easterly, with frequent hard Squalls of Rain. All those that were able went upon the Rocks in order to save what Provisions they could for our Subsistence, during the Stay that Providence should allot us in this barren Place, which we despaired of being less than a Month, were it only on Account of the Recovery of the bruised and wounded among us. They visited the Water-side to look for those Things which were seen the Day before; but to their great Mortification found the Sea had stove them all, except a Cask of Beer, and one of Flour, which were got safely up. Likewise some Butts of Water were discovered, but Strength was wanting to raise them, and the Tide flowing up, put a Stop to this Day's Work at the Water-Side; we

therefore, went to Dinner all together upon broiled Rashers of Pork ; but had no sooner sat down than every one began to lament his miserable Condition, which, with the Groans of the sick and wounded, destitute of skilful Assistance and Medicines, was to me one of the most affecting Scenes I ever was concerned in. However, miserable as our Condition certainly was, we had the good Fortune to have the Carpenter among us, which gave us some Hopes that we might be able to build a Boat if we could but find Tools. The Carpenter, on his Part, promised to endeavour the best he could ; and from that Hour the Boat engrossed our whole Conversation, and every one thought it would be the likeliest Method of getting to some Port or other, either the *Cape* or *Delagoa*. Some therefore went immediately in Search of Tools, and others to mend the Tent.

Saturday, July 19, Wind westerly. Early this Morning mustered all the Strength we could in order to secure the Water we discovered yesterday, and succeeded so well, as safely to get up four Butts before Dinner ; and afterwards one Cask of Flour and a Hogshead of Brandy, with some other Necessaries. In the Mean Time every Body was very diligent in Search of Tools, but found none except a Scraper. In great Hopes of being more successful to-morrow, having had a prodigious Surf rolling in all Day. Found one of our little Boats, very much damaged. At low Water went on the Rocks to gather Limpits and Muscles, of which there is great Plenty, tho' they are very bad eating.

Sunday 20, Wind and Weather much as yesterday. Found myself, by God's Blessing, much better, and able to walk out ; went with our People, in Search of more Necessaries, and had the good Fortune to find two of Hadley's Sea-quadrants, which

gave

gave us fresh Spirits, as we took it for a kind of Earnest, that we were once more to use them to good Purpose. We also discovered a Hamper, in which were Files, Sail-needles, Gimblets, and an Azimuth Compass-card. We also found a Chest of Treasure, a Carpenter's Adze, a Chisel, three Sword-blades, and two or three Books of Navigation; all which contributed still more to enliven us. But our next Discovery had a quite contrary Effect; it was a Female Corps, the Body of poor Mrs. Collet, our second Mate's Wife, who happened to be at some Distance; Mr. Jones, our first Mate, in order to conceal from him a Sight which he knew would most sensibly and perhaps fatally affect him, went to Mr. Collet, and, under Pretence of Business, took him to the other Side of the Rock, whilst I, and the other Mate, with the Carpenter and three others, digged a Grave in the Birds Dung, and buried her, reading the Burial Service out of a French Common-Prayer Book that was drove on Shore from the Wreck. Some Days after we by degrees disclosed the Matter to Mr. Collet, which, however he hardly could believe, till Mr. Jones gave him her Wedding-Ring, taken off her Finger. After this, Mr. Collet, who had ever a most tender Affection for his Wife, spent many Days in raising a Monument over her, by piling up the squarest Stones he could meet with, and throwing in the Birds Dung by way of Cement. On the Top he laid an Elm Plank, and thereon with a Chissel cut her Name, Age, and the Time of her Death, with some Account of the unhappy Catastrophe.

At ten o'Clock we all assembled in Prayer and Thanksgiving to God for his great Mercy towards us. After Dinner we went to look out again, and gathered up most of the King's and the Company's Packets, which Mr. Jones, Mr. Collet, and myself,

consulted how to preserve in the safest Manner we could ; and first of all we went to our Tent and carefully dried them, that they might be in Readiness to be dispatched, according to their Directions, the first Opportunity that should offer. This Day I provided myself with some better Cloathing.

Monday 21. Wind westerly, and Weather cloudy. This Morning discovered a Butt of Water, and a Hogshead of Pork, and got them safe up ; likewise some Timber, Plank, Cordage, and Canvas. *Hendrick Scantz* (a Swede) told us he could do several Things in the Smith's Way, and found a Pair of Bellows washed on the Rocks, which he began to mend, and promised great Things in regard to making Tools. We perceived a great Smoke on the Main, which gave us Thoughts of going over as soon as the little Boat could be got ready. This Day our Carpenter finished a Saw.

Tuesday 22. Wind the same, with pleasant Weather. This Morning found no less than five Butts of Water, two Hogsheads of Brandy, and half a Hogshead of Vinegar ; but our chief Look-out is for Carpenter's Tools. A small Saw made this Day out of a Sword-Blade. Our hurt People are wonderfully recovered, considering they have had nothing to dress their Wounds with.

Wednesday 23. Wind in the S. W. Quarter, with frequent hard Squalls and Rain. Our People were employed in bringing up Timber, Plank, Cordage, &c. the Carpenter is getting what few Tools he has in Readiness to begin the Boat as soon as he is able to stand, having an ugly Wound in his Foot ; and the Smith in building a Tent, and making a Forge. In the Evening all Hands employed in securing our Tent from blowing down.

Thursday 24. Moderate Breezes westerly and fair Weather. This Morning to our great Joy the Carpenter

penter and *Nathaniel Chisholm* went to work upon the Boat's Keel, and the Smith finished his Forge. Our next Care was to procure Coals, which we did by burning Fir. Overhauled our salt Pork, and found some of it very bad, therefore hung it up in the Tent to smoke it. Agreed, our Boat should be a Sloop, thirty Feet Keel, and twelve Beam.

Friday 25. The major Part fresh Breezes westerly. The Carpenter hard at work. We have a most dismal Prospect of dead Bodies lying on all Parts of the Rocks, and no Place to bury them.

Saturday 26. Wind, &c. as per Day past. Carpenter almost finished the Keel, intending to begin the Stern next. The Smith began to work, and made himself two Hammers. The People employed in bringing up Wood to make Charcoal. This Day we fed on a small Green growing from a little Seed like a Pepper-corn, which the Birds void, and it shoots up from their Dung. At our first coming there were many Thousands of these Birds, but they had now all left us.

Sunday 27. The Wind variable and fair Weather. This Morning read Prayers. The Birds that had left the Place when we first came, settled in great Flocks; we knocked several down for Dinner. They are very much like Gannets, eat fishy, and their Flesh is very black.

Monday 28. Fine pleasant Weather. The Smith made the Carpenter a Hammer, and attempted to make an Adze, but not succeeding resolved to try again. Our People brought up Timber and Plank, and built a Tent for working in, in rainy Weather, and another to keep our Stores in.

Tuesday 29. Little Wind easterly, and fair Weather. The Carpenter employed on the Stern; the Smith mending a Kettle for boiling our Victuals. In the Evening we made a Cattamaran, intending

to try to catch Fish in dry Weather, having a few Hooks and Lines drove ashore.

Wednesday 30. Light Breezes westerly, and fair Weather. The Carpenter as before; the Smith made two large Gimblets. People as before. The Carpenter much out of order.

Thursday 31. Strong Gales southerly with frequent hard Squalls, which blew the Carpenter's Tent down, and uncovered the Store-tent. Our Provision this Day was young Seals or Sea-lions, which is very indifferent Eating, and I am afraid not wholesome, five of the People taken sick. Carpenter still out of order.

Friday, August 1, 1755. Wind southerly and fair Weather. The Carpenter much recovered and at work; People employed in bringing up Plank and Timber; Smith mending another Kettle. Dug a Well to try, but found no Water. Went to an Allowance of two Ounces of Bread a Man *per Day*.

Saturday 2. Wind and Weather as *per Day past*. Carpenter laid the Blocks, Keel, Stern and Stern-post. Smith made the Bolts for the Scarf of the Keel, &c. This Day killed a Hog, having seven drove on Shore, which I forgot to mention in my first Day's Account.

Sunday 3. Variable Winds and fair Weather. This Morning read Prayers.

Monday 4. Wind westerly and fair Weather. Carpenter bolting the Scarf of the Keel, Stern, and Stern-post. Smith making a Maull and some Bolts. In the Evening found a Butt two Thirds full of Water, and got it up.

Tuesday 5. Wind and Weather as before. Carpenter making Moulds for the Floor Timbers. Smith making Gimblets, and trying at an Adze. People employed in getting Nails and small Bolts out of the Wreck. The Pork we found upon the Rocks.

Rocks is all expended ; the Gannets all gone ; the Seals also very shy ; nothing to eat now but Penguins which is very rank Food.

Wednesday 6. Wind, &c. as before. People employed carrying Necessaries over to the Carpenter, now securing the Stern-post. To-day the Smith finished an Adze ; our Doctor's Servant informed us he served his Time to a Comb-maker, and could make a cross-cut Saw, therefore set him to work upon a Sword-blade.

Thursday 7. Winds westerly with cloudy Weather and Rain. Smith made an Ax and an Auger. Carpenter fixed a Gun-truck for a Grind-stone, by breaking Sand and Shells into it.

Friday 8. Strong Gales of Wind westerly and Rain ; saved about three Tons of Water ; the Weather hindered the Carpenter from working. To-day lived on young Seals.

Saturday 9. Fresh Gales westerly, and cloudy Weather. Seven of our People taken sick, and judged it owing to their eating hearty of the above-mentioned Food. Carpenter employed on the Floor-timbers. Found a Butt of Water, and a Hogshead of Brandy, which we got up immediately. In the Evening killed a Hog.

Sunday 10. Wind southerly and fair Weather. Found a Copper Stew-pan ; caught as many Fish with a Pin-hook as served ten Men for Supper.

Monday 11. Wind variable, and cloudy Weather. Four of the People recovered. Smith made Caulking-irons. Carpenter employed as before. People clearing a Grap-nail that was washed on Shore, and found a Fluke broke off from an Anchor.

Tuesday 12. Fresh Gales westerly and fair Weather. Carpenter employed as before ; People clearing of a Tow-line for a Boat's Cable.

Wednesday 13. Wind westerly and fair Weather. The Carpenter finished the Floor-timbers and began upon the Futtocks. Smith made another Axe, got up the Ring and Nut of one of the Bower-Anchors, which came on Shore broke, which we made an Anvil of, and got up a Barrel of Pitch.

Thursday 14. Wind and Weather as *per Day past.* The Carpenter employed as before; Smith making Necessaries for the Carpenter, carried the small Boat over to be mended, being resolved to go out and try to catch Fish, altho' there is a great Bar to go over; are greatly distressed for Want of Provisions, having only a few Pieces of salt Pork, which we are obliged to keep for Sea Store, in case we are so happy as to compleat our Vessel, and get to Sea.

Friday 15. Light Winds westerly and Rain. The Carpenter not being able to work in the Weather, employed himself sharpening his Tools and making Funnels. Smith made a Grindstone out of a Piece of Rock.

Saturday 16. Fresh Gales easterly and fair Weather. Saw a great Smoke upon the Main, which raises our Spirits, being in Hopes of Success when we mend our little Boat, as we intend going over to try to land; caught a great many small Fish among the Rocks.

Sunday 17. Wind and Weather as *per Day past.* The People went upon the Rocks and caught great Plenty of small Fish with a Pin-hook.

Monday 18. Light variable Breezes and fair Weather. Carpenter employed mending the small Boat, and the Smith making an Adze; two Men went out on the Cattamaran, and in about three Hours caught 14 fine large Fish, which greatly rejoiced us, being in Hopes of great Success when the Weather continues fair. Cleared another small

Tow-line for a Cable ; saw a large Smoke upon the Main, and made another Cattamaran.

Tuesday 19. Moderate Breezes northerly. Being fine Weather, our late Success in Fishing encouraged us to venture again ; in the Morning two Men went out on the Cattamaran and caught plenty ; therefore in the Afternoon four more went out, two on each Cattamaran ; one returned in about two Hours with Fish enough for all our Suppers : About four in the Evening Mr. Collet and Yetts, who was on the other Cattamaran, weighed and endeavoured to come in again, but the Wind freshned up to the westward, by reason of which they could not gain a-head, and we soon perceived they drove out very fast, which made us very uneasy, not knowing how to assist them ; however, endeavoured to send out the other Cattamaran with Killicks and Ropes, that they might ride till it moderated, but the Surf overset her three or four Times and washed the People off, who were obliged to swim back again ; in the mean time the Carpenter sent us word he could make the little Boat tight enough with one Hand to bail, and accordingly dispatched her in a Quarter of an Hour. Notwithstanding the Danger in going over the Bar, she soon overtook the Cattamaran, and took the two People off and set her adrift, and with much Difficulty brought them safe on Shore, she being almost full of Water ; nevertheless intend trying again To-morrow if the Weather proves fair.

Wednesday 20. Fresh Breezes northerly, and cloudy Weather ; which prevents our going a fishing. Carpenter employed mending the small Boat ; People carrying Plank, &c. over to the Carpenter ; killed some Gannets for Dinner, having nothing else to eat.

Thursday

Thursday 21. Strong westerly Winds, with frequent hard Squalls and Rain. Carpenter finished the small Boat. People employed in clearing some Cordage. Had nothing for Dinner; therefore killed a Hog for a good Supper.

Friday 22. Mostly light southerly Winds. In the Morning three Men tried to go a fishing in the little Boat, but finding too great a Bar, returned. Afterwards they tried again, got out, and caught Plenty of Fish, but in coming in over the Bar, the Surf overset the Boat, and set the People a swimming. We immediately sent a Cattamaran to take them up, and tow the Boat in. The Men soon landed upon another Rock, a little to the northward; they therefore towed the Boat in first, and afterwards brought the People over, who said they had perceived some Fires on the Shore from the Rock.

Saturday 23. Light variable Breezes. This Morning four Men went out on the great Cattamaran, and returned at Noon with thirty Fish; sent the small Cattamaran over to look at some Casks the Men informed us they had seen Yesterday; and to our great Joy, one proved a Hogshead of Brandy, the other of Pork: the latter much damaged by the Cask being stove, and I am afraid smoking will not cure it. Smith employed in making Fish-hooks, and mending a Pot to make Salt in, of which we are in great Want.

Sunday 24. Fresh Gales easterly. This Day it was agreed, that four Men should go and try to land upon the Main the first Opportunity.

Monday 25. Wind westerly and fair Weather. Three Men went a fishing in the Boat, and caught 33 Fish; fetched the Pork from the other Side. Carpenter and Smith as before. This Day we made about a Pound and a half of Salt, but it was

too

too copperish for Use ; and some that tasted it, were affected by it as if they had taken Poison.

Tuesday 26. Wind and Weather as per Day past. Three Men went a fishing and caught 45 Fish. Carpenter employed on the Floor Timbers. People bringing over Planks and Timber.

Wednesday 27. Light Breezes, variable and fair Weather. In the Morning three Men went a fishing and caught 27 Fish. In the Afternoon Mr. Jones went round the Rocks to look for the Ship's Bottom, but could see nothing. Caught more Fish.

Thursday 28. First Part light Breezes easterly, In the Morning Mr. Collet, and two Men set out for the Main, but the Day did not prove so good as it promised, for it soon began to look hazy, and freshned up to the eastward, and they had scarce Time to get in again, before it blew so hard as to make it break all across the Bar.

Friday 29. Wind variable and cloudy Weather. People employed in clearing a Sail to cover a Tent we intend building on the other Side, being nigh the Boat. Still trying to make Salt, but meet with no Success.

Saturday 30. Wind westerly, and cloudy Weather. Carpenter employed on the Timbers. People carrying over Spars to build the Tent. Two Men went a fishing and caught twenty Fish.

Sunday 31. Wind southerly and cloudy Weather.

Monday, Sept. 1. 1755, Strong westerly Winds and Rain, which hinders us a Day's Work.

Tuesday 2. Moderate Breezes westerly, and cloudy Weather. Two Men went a fishing and caught only three Fish. Carpenter employed on the Timbers. People employed in opening the Kiln, and bringing up Wood for another.

Wednesday 3. The first Part light Airs easterly. This Morning Neal Bothwell and two more set out

for

for the Main ; four Men went a fishing on the Cattamaran, and brought in three large Sharks and a Dog-fish. An ugly Accident happened this Day to our Carpenter, who cut his Leg with an Adze, and with much Difficulty stopt the Blood. In the Night made a large Fire on the highest Part of the Rock as a Signal to the Boat.

Thursday 4. Strong Gales westerly, and small Rain ; so do not expect the Boat. Carpenter employed on the Timbers. People carrying Plank, In the Night blew very hard, and broke our large Cattamaran adrift, and so we lost her.

Friday 5. For the most part little Wind easterly, and fair Weather. Are now in Hopes of seeing the Boat again. People employed in bringing over Pieces to make another Cattamaran, big enough to carry eight or ten Men upon Occasion.

Saturday 6. Light Airs easterly, and exceeding fine Weather ; therefore in great Hopes of seeing the Boat. At Noon began to be very uneasy about her. Just as we were going to Dinner, two People came running over the Rocks crying out, *The Boat! the Boat!* which rejoiced us much, being in great Hopes of Success ; but were extremely surprised to see only one Man rowing with both Oars, therefore imagined the other two were detained : but presently afterwards another got up and took an Oar, whom we imagined to have laid himself down, being faint and overpowered with the Heat of the Sun. In about an Hour's Time only *Rosenberry* and *Taylor* came in ; who, as soon as they stepped out of the Boat, fell on their Knees, and returned God Thanks for their safe Return to this dismal Place. They were very much fatigued with Heat and Rowing, having no Water nor Provisions : we helped them over to the Tent, and dressed some Fish for them : we did not chuse to ask them any Questions, as they appeared

appeared to want Sleep very much. After they awoke, they gave us the following Account, *viz.* About three o' Clock they got round a Point to the eastward about six Leagues, where we were in Hopes there was a Harbour from making like a double Point; but it did not prove so; they found a large Surf all along Shore. About five o' clock, they pulled in for the Shore, which proved fatal to poor *Bothwell*; for as soon as they got into the Surf, the Boat overset, and they were all driven from it by the Surf, and poor *Bothwell* was drowned. The other two got on Shore with hardly any Life; having lost all their Provisions except a small Keg of Brandy. The first Thing they did was to seek after the Boat, to cover them in the Night; but when they found her, they were too weak to get her up. Darkness soon coming on, they were obliged to lie upon the Sand under a Tree all Night. They saw no Inhabitants the first Day except one, when rowing along Shore. As soon as Day-light appeared they went to look for the Boat, and found the Surf had moved her from where she was before. They walked along the Beach till they found her, and at the same Time they saw a Man, and advanced towards him, upon which he ran into the Woods, which were very thick there. Afterwards they found the Body of *Bothwell* dragged a long Way up the Sand, and torn to Pieces by some wild Beast: this terrified them exceedingly, expecting to share the same Fate; so they endeavoured to return, but the Wind blowing fresh westerly, they could not: besides the Boat overset with them again, and drove on Shore along with them. Soon after they were got safe on Land they met with a Fruit much like an Apple, which they gather'd and eat. Then they whelm'd the Boat over them, to sleep under, and shelter them from the Sun and wild

wild Beasts, some of which they saw in the Night, as they chanced to look out, which, by their Description we take to have been Jackals rather than Tigers, as they thought them. In the Morning they saw a Man's Feet, and got from under the Boat. The Man ran up to two more Men and a Boy: they all made Signs for our People to go away, which they endeavoured to do, but could move but slowly. The Natives then ran down upon them with their Launces. *Rosenberry* imprudently ran up to them with the Boat's Mast, and a Pistol, which were washed on Shore, in hopes of frightening them: but he was mistaken, for they immediately surrounded them, whetting their Launces: at which *Rosenberry* ran into the Water, and *Taylor* fell on his Knees, and cried out pitifully. However, they pulled off his Shoes and Shirt, and wanted his Trowsers; but he made some Resistance, and begged of them, as well as he could by his Gestures, not to strip him; whereupon they desisted. They then made Signs for *Rosenberry* to come to them, which he scrupled to do; making Signs to them that they would kill him. They then pointed to *Taylor*, signifying that they had not killed him. Upon this he first threw the Pistol and Trowsers, and every Thing but his Shirt to them, and then ventured himself in their Hands. They did not hurt him, but held the Boat's Mast and Pistol to him, to shew him his Folly in attempting to fright them. They appeared much pleased with the Cloaths, and shared them among one another. Then they took every Bit of Rope out of the Boat, and the Pintle of the Rudder, and endeavoured to break the Boat's Stern to pieces for what little Iron was in it: but our People both cried and begged of them not to do it, upon which they left off. Then they made Signs to the Natives that they wanted

wanted something to eat. They gave them a Parcel of Roots, and waved their Hands for them to be gone; but the Wind being strong westerly they could not put off; which the Natives being made sensible of, covered them with the Boat to sleep under, and left them. (These Natives are Hottentots.) The next Morning, being fine Weather, and the Wind easterly, they launched the Boat, and returned to the Rock again. This Morning the small Cattamaran went out and caught twelve Fish. In the Evening the Boat went out and caught a few more. This Morning we observed the Sun to be eclipsed from eight o'Clock till eleven, 3-4ths being obscured. In the Evening killed a Hog.

Sunday 7. Fresh Gales westerly, cloudy Weather.

Monday 8. Light variable Breezes. Carpenter employed on the Timbers. People carrying round Plank. Smith making a Handle for a Cutlass, and some Launces to defend ourselves upon Occasion. To-day had great Success in Fishing, caught 75 large Fish; but to our Misfortune, have no Salt to cure them; therefore intend to try smoking of them.

Tuesday 9. Strong Gales southerly. Carpenter employed as before. People making a Kiln to soak Plank in. This Day on a Part of the Rock which had hitherto been overlooked; we found, to our great Surprise, Deal-boards, and several Pieces of rusty decayed Iron, as Tackle-hooks, Bolts, and a Staincheon; whence we conjectured that some other unfortunate poor Souls had been wrecked on these Rocks before us; and that this Iron was burnt out of the Remnants of their Vessel, which they had made use of for Fire-wood.

Wednesday 9. Strong southerly Winds and Rain. Saved two Butts of Water. This Morning our Smoke-tent blew down. Smith employed in making

making Nails for the Boat's Bottom. The Weather hindred the Carpenter from working. Built the Smoke-tent again.

Thursday 11. Fresh Gales easterly with fair Weather. Carpenter finished the Timbers. People carrying over Spars to build a Tent. Smith as before.

Friday 12. Light Airs southerly. Carpenter employed in dubbing the Outside ready for Planking. People building a Tent. Smith as before. Too great a Bar to go a fishing, therefore must have recourse to our old Diet, Penguin Broth.

Saturday 13. Wind westerly and fair Weather. To-day caught twenty-four fine large Fish. Found two Grapnails washed on Shore entangled in a Hawser. People as before.

Sunday 14. Wind and Weather as before. The great Cattamaran went over to fetch the Brandy, and the Boat brought in twenty-four Fish.

Monday 15. Moderate Breezes southerly. In the Afternoon the Carpenter began planking the Bottom. Smith making Nails. The Boat brought in twenty-four Fish. People carrying round Cordage and clearing of it.

Tuesday 16. Light Airs and Calms. The Boat went out and returned with twelve Fish. Carpenter and Smith as before. People covering the Tent. Intend moving To-morrow.

Wednesday 17. Wind and Weather as before. This Morning shifted the Cook's Tent over to the other Side, and got all our Necessaries to the Tent. Carpenter and Smith as before. It being very smooth Water, Mr. Jones went round the Rocks to look for the Ship's Bottom, but found nothing of it. He returned and brought thirty Fish with him; in the Evening brought in twenty-five more Fish,

and

and the Cattamaran went over again for the Brandy, and returned with a Hogshead.

Thursday 18, Strong Gales westerly and cloudy Weather. People employed in carrying a Hawser for a Cable. Carpenter and Smith as before.

Friday 19, Moderate Breezes westerly and cloudy Weather. Two Men went out in the Boat, but caught no Fish.

Saturday 20, Fresh Winds westerly. The Carpenter finished four Streaks on the Starboard Side. People employed in opening the Kiln, and making another. In the Evening killed a Hog.

Sunday 21, Fresh Breezes of Wind and fair Weather.

Monday 22, Fresh Gales westerly, with Rain. Saved two Tons and a half of Water. The Weather hinders the Carpenter.

Tuesday 23, Light variable Winds. Carpenter employed in planking. Smith making Nails. Two went in the Boat, and caught twelve Fish.

Wednesday 24, Wind, &c. as per Day past. Carpenter employed as before. The Boat brought in twelve Fish.

Thursday 25, Wind, &c. as before. People bringing round Water for Sea Store, in all four Butts. The Boat brought in eight Fish.

Friday 26, The first Part Wind westerly and Rain, the latter fair Weather. Carpenter employed in planking. People getting round Water. This Day caught forty-eight Fish.

Saturday 27, Moderate Breezes easterly. Caught only three Fish. People carrying round Plank.

Sunday 28, Strong Gales southerly and Rain. This Day it was discovered that the Treasure Chest had been broke open, and two thirds of it taken out and concealed. Every Body denied knowing any Thing of it. Mr. Jones, Collet, and myself, consulted

sulted about a proper Method to bring it to Light ; and agreed to write down the Form of an Oath, and administer it separately to every one ; Mr. Jones to begin first. But it was objected to by a great Majority ; so the Matter rested for this Time.

Monday 29, Fresh Gales westerly. Several Gun-nets settled on the Hill, knocked down enough for Dinner,

Tuesday 30, Moderate Breezes southerly. Carpenter employed in planking ; Smith making Nails.

Wednesday October 1, 1755, Fresh Gales easterly and fair Weather. Carpenter employed as before ; People opening the Kiln, and making another.

Thursday 2, Strong Gales easterly, and fair Weather. Cut three Lengths of Junk to make Spun-Yarn.

Friday 3, Light Wind easterly, and cloudy Weather. The Boat brought in thirty Fish. Carpenter as before.

Saturday 4, Strong Gales at South west, and cloudy Weather. The Carpenter finished the eighth Streak on the Starboard Side ; Smith making Nails ; the Boat went out, but returned without catching one Fish.

Sunday 5, Light variable Winds and fair Weather. This Day found a Fowling-piece, the Barrel of it much bent ; the Carpenter straitned it, and shot some small Birds with it.

Monday 6, Fresh Gales easterly and fair Weather. People employed in drawing and knotting Yarn.

Tuesday 7, Light Breezes easterly and fair Weather. People employed in picking of Oakham. Caught no Fish.

Wednesday 8, Light variable Breezes and fair Weather. The Boat went out three Times, but could

could catch no Fish. Three Men went to the other Rocks, and got some Shags Eggs.

Thursday 9, Fresh Gales in the South-west Quarter, with Rain. The Weather would not permit us to go a fishing; the Birds settled on the Hill; killed 50 of them.

Friday 10, Wind, &c. as per Day past. The Birds still continued sitting, therefore resolved not to disturb them any more, as we were in great Hopes they came to lay their Eggs.

Saturday 11, Wind westerly and fair Weather. This Morning the Boat went out a fishing, and returned with 18 Fish. Carpenter finished six Strakes on the Larboard Side.

Sunday 12, Moderate Breezes westerly. The People caught a great many Fish with a Pin-hook.

Monday 13, Wind, &c. as per Day past. Carpenter employed in planking; Smith making Nails; endeavouring to make an Oven to bake our Bread for Sea Store; knocked down several Birds for their Livers, being the best Part for Eating.

Tuesday 14, Light Breezes westerly and fair Weather. Too great a Bar to go a fishing, therefore went over to the other Rocks, and got 70 Gulls Eggs.

Wednesday 15, Strong Gales westerly and cloudy Weather. Carpenter thinning Plank for the Bottom. Smith making Nails; People picking Oakham, and knotting Yarn. In the Afternoon the Smoke-tent took Fire, and one End was burnt down, before we could put it out.

Thursday 16, Light variable Winds and fair Weather. People employed in carrying Plank, and spinning spun Yarn. Two Men went a fishing, and caught enough for Dinner.

Friday 17, Fresh Gales easterly, with hazy Weather. People employed as before.

Saturday 18, Light Breezes, variable and fair Weather. Carpenter employed in planking; people picking Oakham, and spinning Spun-yarn. Two Men went a fishing, and caught enough for Dinner. In the Evening went over to the Rocks, and got 100 Gulls Eggs.

Sunday 19, Light Airs and Calms in the first Part. Mr. Collet, myself, and two or three more, went over to the other Rocks on the Cattamaran; the Boat went out and caught 26 Fish. In the Evening two more came over, and got some Shags Eggs. At the same time began to blow fresh, and broke our Cattamaran loose, and drove her on the Backside of the Rocks; so that four of us were forced to remain all Night among the Seals on the Rocks. As it blew too hard for the Boat to carry any more than two People, we were obliged to rest contented without Provisions, or any Thing to cover us.

Monday 20, The first Part fresh Gales westerly, and some Rain, the latter moderate. At Noon the Boat came over for us, and brought two at a Time.

Tuesday 21, Fresh Gales easterly and fair Weather. Cut some more Junk for spun Yarn; opened the Kiln, and made another; the Gannets still continue settling.

Wednesday 22, Fresh Gales easterly, and fair Weather. Carpenter employed in planking; People drawing and knotting of Yarn.

Thursday 23, Wind and Weather as *per Day past.* Carpenter fixing a Keelson; Smith making Nails; tried our oven, which we find does very well. Not a Fortnight's Bread left at the small Allowance we were then at, besides what we kept for Sea-store; therefore feared we had got three Months to live longer without any Bread, the better half of our Food, and greatly missed. People employed in drawing and knotting Yarn,

Friday 24, Light variable Winds. The Boat went to Egg Island, and got forty Gulls Eggs, and we got thirty more upon our Island. People employed in getting the Boat's Rigging ready, which is to be a Sloop.

Saturday 25. Light Airs and Calms the first Part, the latter a fresh Gale easterly. The Boat went out a fishing, and returned with enough for To-day and To-morrow ; got 60 Gulls Eggs from Egg Island.

Sunday 26, Wind and Weather as per Day past. Ten of the People went to get the Cattamaran afloat, which they did ; but it blows too fresh to bring her over.

Monday 27, Winds variable and cloudy Weather. Carpenter employed in planking ; Smith making Nails.

Tuesday 28, Light Breezes westerly, and hazy Weather. The Boat went three Times without Success ; two Men employed in mending the Oven, having broke it in two Places.

Wednesday 29, The first Part a light Breeze westerly, the latter a fresh Gale from S. E. Raised the Birds, and got six Eggs, which convinces us they are come to lay ; so no Fear of starving during the laying Season, many thousands being settled. Three Men went over, and brought the Cattamaran. In the Evening set Fire to some Pieces of the wreck, to get the Iron out for the Ballast, and for the Smith to work upon.

Thursday 30, Light variable Breezes, and hot weather. The Boat went out and caught nine Fish, and brought in 30 Gulls Eggs.

Friday 31. Light Breezes of wind from north to west, and fair weather. The Boat went out three Times, and brought 13 Fish in all.

Saturday, November 1, 1755, Fresh Gales westerly and cloudy weather, with rain, which we have been

praying for some Time, having only two Butts of water, besides the Sea-store.

Sunday 2, Moderate Breezes, variable and some Rain in the Night. Since Yesterday saved a Butt of water. Raised the Birds, and got 97 Eggs.

Monday 3, Wind and weather as per Day past. The Carpenter employed in planking. Smith in making Nails. People in carrying Timber and Plank, &c. for Beams. The Boat went over, and brought 160 Gulls Eggs.

Tuesday 4, Wind variable, and cloudy weather. Carpenter at work on the Inside. Smith making a Gimblet, got 40 Gulls Eggs.

Wednesday 5, Strong gales westerly. Carpenter fitting Timbers. Smith as before. People picking Oakham. Got 60 Gulls Eggs.

Thursday 6, The first Part strong Gales westerly, the latter moderate. The People employed as before.

Friday 7, Wind, &c. as per Day past. Carpenter employed in planking. Got 60 Gulls Eggs.

Saturday 8, Fresh Breezes easterly and hazy weather. Carpenter finished planking the outside. Smith making fish hooks. People drawing Yarn, and spinning Spun Yarn.

Sunday 9, Strong Gales westerly and cloudy weather, nothing else remarkable.

Monday 10. Fresh Gales easterly and some Rain. Carpenter employed on the Inside. People opened the Kiln, and made another. Two Men went to Egg Island, and got thirty-six Gulls Eggs.

Tuesday 11, The most Part strong Gales easterly and some small Rain. Saved one third of a Butt of Water. Carpenter as before; Smith making Nails. Tried to go a fishing on the Cattamaran, but could not get out.

Wednesday 12, The first Part moderate, Gales easterly, the middle and latter the Wind on the Increase. People splitting Wood for the Kiln, and enlarging the Long-boat Sails, not being big enough for our Boat.

Thursday 13. Light variable Breezes with foggy Weather. Carpenter as before. Raised the Birds, and got 800 Eggs. Went a fishing, and caught 17 Fish.

Friday 14, Light Airs and fair Weather. This Morning three Men went in the Boat, and row'd along shore two hours; but seeing no Inhabitants, returned again in the Afternoon. Intend to try again next Opportunity.

Saturday 15, Fresh Gales easterly and fair Weather. Carpenter employed in making the Beams; People in bringing over Plank, and picking Oakham.

Sunday 16, Fresh Gales westerly and fair Weather. In the Morning raised the Birds, and got 1600 Eggs. In the Afternoon discovered a little Salt upon the Rocks, and upon searching farther found about a Pound.

Monday 17, Moderate Breezes southerly and fair Weather. Carpenter employed in laying the Beams. In the Afternoon went with the Boat to Egg Island, and got 86 Gulls eggs. Finished the Main-sail.

Tuesday 18, Fresh Gales easterly and pleasant Weather. Carpenter as before. In the Morning at low Water began to clear a Channel to get the Boat through when ready to be launch'd.

Wednesday 19, Wind and Weather as per Day past. Carpenter fixing Knees to the Beams. People clearing the Channel at low Water, and drawing off Yarn.

Thursday 20, Light Airs and calm. Carpenter as before. In the Morning four men went on the Cattamaran, and caught 17 Fish and a Shark. Rai-

fed the Birds, and got 12 Firkins of Eggs. Saw a large Smoke upon the Main opposite to us, but a little way in the Country.

Friday 21, Moderate Gales westerly and pleasant Weather. In the Night had some Rain; turned out and saved some Water. Carpenter fitting Ledges. Smith making Nails. People getting up Wood for the Kiln. In the Evening got 60 Gulls Eggs from Egg Island.

Saturday 22, Moderate Breezes westerly and cloudy Weather. Two Men went a fishing in the Boat, and four on the Cattamaran, and caught 24 Fish, one of which was large enough to serve us all. The Carpenter as before.

Sunday 23. Major Part light Breezes and variable, with hot Weather. The Boat went to Egg Island, got some Gulls Eggs, and killed some Shags.

Monday 24, Fresh Gales in the South-west Quarter. People picking Oakham.

Tuesday 25, Fresh Breezes variable in the Morning. Two Men went a fishing in the Boat, and caught 45 Fish. Our good Success this Day was owing to our changing our Bait, by hunting the Birds till they vomit up what Fish they have taken, which is mostly Scuttle Fish; and this we find is excellent to charge Hooks with.

Wednesday 26, Fresh Gales westerly and fair Weather. Carpenter employed in laying the Larboard Gun-whale. People opening the Kiln. Raised the Birds, and got 12 Firkins of Eggs. Smith making Nails.

Thursday 27, Moderate Breezes westerly and fair Weather. Carpenter laying the Deck. People picking Oakham in the Morning. Two Men went a fishing, and caught 20 Fish, but lost one of their Hooks.

Friday

Friday 28, Light variable Breezes and hot weather. Carpenter laying the Deck. Smith making Fish-hooks. In the Morning four Men went a fishing on the Cattamaran, and caught 70 Fish; got about a Pound of Salt from the Rocks, and picked up 30 Gulls Eggs.

Saturday 29, Wind, &c. as before. Carpenter employed in laying the Starboard Gun-whale. Smith as before. People opening Marline to sew the Sails with.

Sunday 30. Light Airs easterly and fair Weather. Three Men went a fishing, and caught nine Fish. Raised the Birds, and got three Firkins of Eggs.

Monday, Dec. 1, 1755. Light Breezes westerly and fair Weather. Carpenter as before. Smith making Rudder-irons. People drawing Marline. Two Men went a fishing, caught only three Fish, and lost all the Hooks. In the Evening went out again, and caught two Dozen. Our Water being all expended, were obliged to broach our Sea store, and served a Pint per Man. Intend going to an Allowance of three Pints per Man per Day.

Tuesday 2. A fresh Gale easterly, and fair Weather. Providence prevented our going to an Allowance of Water, having had several Showers of Rain, saved almost a Butt of Water. Carpenter began laying the Starboard Side of the Deck. Smith as before. People picking Oakham. Finished the new Jibb, and began the square Sails, and at low Water clearing the Channel.

Wednesday 3, A fresh Gale easterly, and hazy Weather. Carpenter as before. Smith finished the Rudder-irons. People clearing the Channel.

Thursday 4, A fresh Breeze westerly and hot Weather. Carpenter fixing the Bits. Smith making a Gooseneck for the Main-boom. People clearing the

Channel, and picking Oakham. Raised the Birds, and got seven Firkins of Eggs.

Friday 5, Light Breezes westerly and fair Weather. Carpenter laying the Deck. Smith making of Chain Plates and Bolts. People clearing the Channel.

Saturday 6, A fresh Gale easterly and fair Weather. Two Men went a fishing, and caught fifteen small Fish. Carpenter as before. Smith making Caulking-irons. Opened the Kiln. People as before.

Sunday 7, The first Part moderate, the latter a fresh Gale westerly, and pleasant Weather. Two Men went a fishing, and caught but four Fish.

Monday 8, The first Part a moderate Breeze westerly, latter Wind southerly, and cloudy Weather. Carpenter made an End of the Deck. Smith as before. People making a Kiln. Two men went a fishing, and caught Plenty. Providence once more relieved our Want by several hard Showers; saved three Butts of Water, therefore continued no longer at an Allowance.

Tuesday 9, Moderate Breezes southerly, and cloudy Weather, with some Rain; saved a Hogshead of Water. Carpenter fixing Combings to the Hatchway. Smith making fishing Hooks. People picking Oakham.

Wednesday 10; Strong Gales easterly, and hazy Weather, with some small Rain. Carpenter as before.

Thursday 11, Moderate Breezes westerly and fair Weather. Carpenters fixing Ledgers, and making two Scuttles. Two men went a fishing, and caught 20 Fish. Set Fire to a Piece of the Wreck to get the Iron out. Raised the Birds, and got four Firkins of Eggs.

Friday 12, Moderate Breezes, variable and cloudy Weather. Carpenter employed caulking the Deck. Three men went a fishing, and caught six Dozen.

Saturday 13, Fresh Gales at S. W. with Rain; Three Men went a fishing, and caught enough for Dinner.

Sunday 14, Moderate Breezes southerly, with Rain. Two Men went a fishing, and caught four dozen and a half of Fish. Raised the Birds, and got 300 Eggs.

Monday 15, A strong Gale easterly, and hazy weather. Carpenter lining the Boat. Smith making an Iron for the Bow-sprit.

Tuesday 16, The first Part a moderate Breeze easterly, the Middle a fresh Gale easterly, with dirty weather, and much Thunder, Lightning and Rain. Carpenter as before; and at low water the People clearing the Channel.

Wednesday 17, Moderate Breezes westerly, and cloudy weather. Carpenter as before. In the Morning four Men went a fishing, and caught four dozen and a half of small Fish, and a large one much like a Salmon. Opened the Kiln. In the Evening got a few Penguins Eggs.

Thursday 18, Light Breezes and variable, with foggy weather, and drizzling Rain. In the Morning three Men went a fishing, and caught 14 dozen and a half of small Fish. Carpenter as before. People clearing the channel.

Friday 19, Light variable Breezes, with thick hazy weather and drizzling Rain. Carpenter as before. Yesterday five Men went over to Egg Island, and staid all Night to catch Shags, and this Morning returned with fourteen. Three Men went a fishing, and caught five dozen small Fish. Shared four Penguins Eggs a Man.

Saturday 20, A light Gale easterly, and fair weather. Carpenter as before. At low water clearing the Channel. Raised the Birds, and got 850 Eggs.

Sunday 21, Major Part a light Breeze westerly, and fair weather. Two Men went a fishing, and caught four Fish.

Monday 22, Light southerly Breezes and calm. Carpenter caulking the Deck. In the Morning two Men went a fishing, and caught a large Salmon and a few small ones. To-day our Cook's-tent took Fire, and burnt down; in the Evening built another.

Tuesday 23, Wind and weather as *per* Day past. Carpenter as before. Two Men went a fishing, and caught two large Salmons, and eleven Dozen of small Fish.

Wednesday 24, Light variable breezes, and fair weather. Carpenter as before. Smith making Fish Hooks. Three Men went a fishing, and caught 60 Fish. Raised the birds, and got 950 Eggs.

Thursday 25, Wind and weather as before. In the Morning three Men went a fishing, and got enough for Dinner. In the Evening got 25 Penguins Eggs from Egg Island.

Friday 26, Moderate breezes westerly and cloudy weather. Carpenter finished caulking the deck. Three Men went a fishing, and caught 39 Fish.

Saturday 27, Mostly a fresh breeze easterly, and cloudy weather. Carpenter about the Stern. Smith making a Scraper.

Sunday 28, Fresh Gales easterly, with Squalls and Rain. Raised the birds, and got nine Firkins of Eggs. Two Men went to Egg Island, and got two Dozen of Penguins Eggs.

Monday 29, Wind and weather as before. Carpenter about the Stern.

Tuesday

Tuesday 30, Light variable breezes, and fair weather. Carpenter planking the boat's quarter.

Wednesday 31, Light breezes westerly, and fair weather. Carpenter as before. Three Men went a fishing, and caught 58 Fish; and got some Penguins Eggs from Egg Island.

Thursday, Jan. 1. 1756, Wind and weather as before. People clearing the Channel. Two Men went a fishing, and caught a large Salmon, and 172 other small Fish. Raised the birds, and got 2000 Eggs.

Friday 2, Light breezes westerly. Two men went a fishing, and caught seven dozen and a half. Carpenter putting on a wash-streak. People clearing the Channel.

Saturday 3, Fresh Gales easterly, fair weather. Carpenter employed in caulking the starboard-side. People clearing the Channel. Our brandy all expended, except two Gallons, which we keep for the Carpenter.

Sunday 4, Light breezes westerly, fair weather. Three men went a fishing, and caught 14, and a large Salmon.

Monday 5, Fresh Gales westerly, fair weather. Carpenter lining the boat. People clearing the Channel.

Tuesday 6, The first Part a fresh Gale easterly, and fine weather; the latter variable and cloudy, with Thunder and Lightning. Carpenter as before. Smith making caulking Irons.

Wednesday 7. Light breezes and variable, with hazy weather. Carpenter as before. Smith mending the Grapnails. Got 176 Penguins Eggs from Egg Island; and killed some Seals to make Oil.

Thursday 8, The first Part calm and foggy weather; the latter a fresh Gale easterly and fair. Carpenter as before. Smith making a Horse for the main-sheet. Got some Eggs from Egg Island.

Friday

Friday 9, Light breezes westerly, fair weather. Carpenter as before. Raised the birds, and got 12 firkins of Eggs. In the Evening caught four dozen of Fish. Mending the Oven to bake our bread for Sea Store.

Saturday 10, Light variable breezes, with some rain. Carpenter as before. Smith making an Iron for the Jib-boom. The Men went a fishing, and caught enough for dinner.

Sunday 11, Moderate Gales westerly, and cloudy weather.

Monday 12, Fresh Gales westerly, and fair weather. Carpenter caulking. In the Evening caught five Fish.

Tuesday 13, Light breezes and fair weather. Two Men went a fishing, and caught four Dozen of Fish. Four Men went to Egg Island on the Cattamaran, and killed Seals to make Oil, and got 200 Penguins Eggs. Carpenter as before. Found some of our flour too bad to bake.

Wednesday 14, Wind and weather as before. Carpenter finished the Starboard Side, and began the Larboard Side. Smith making Fish-hooks. Two Men went out, and caught a few Fish.

Thursday 15, A fresh Gale easterly and fair weather. The Carpenter employed as before. People picking Oakham. One Man baking bread for Sea-store. Smith making Fishing-hooks.

Friday 16, Light breezes westerly, and foggy weather. Carpenter employed as before. Two Men went a fishing, and caught 76 Fish.

Saturday 17, Light variable breezes and fair weather. Carpenter lining the boat. People picking Oakham. Two men went a fishing, and caught one hundred and thirty-six Fish. Raised the birds, and got 1800 Eggs.

Sunday 18, The first and middle Parts a fresh Gale easterly, latter westerly and fair weather.

Monday 19, A moderate Gale westerly and fair weather. Carpenter, &c. as before. Three men went a fishing, and got six fish.

Tuesday 20, The first part a fresh Gale southerly, the latter a moderate breeze easterly, and fair weather. Carpenter caulking. People clearing the Channel. Raised the Birds, and got 26 Eggs.

Wednesday 21, Light variable breezes with unsettled weather. Carpenter as before. People cleaning the Channel, and picking Oakham. Three Men went to Egg Island, and got 380 Penguins Eggs, 144 Shags Eggs, and 19 young Shags.

Thursday 22, Moderate breezes westerly and fair weather. Carpenter as before. People opened the Kiln. In the Morning three Men went a fishing, and caught 250 small Fish, two Dozen Rock Fish, one Salmon, and a Sting Ray.

Friday 23, A fresh Gale easterly and hazy weather. Carpenter and People as before.

Saturday 24, Light Airs and calm, with sultry weather. Carpenter as before. Five Men went on the Cattamaran to Egg Island, and got 100 Penguins Eggs. Raised the birds, and took five of their young, and dressed them for Dinner. Three Men went a fishing, and caught as many as loaded the Boat quite deep.

Sunday 25, Light variable breezes, and rainy weather. Carpenter finished the Boat's Bottom.

Monday 26, Moderate breezes westerly, with hard rain. Two Men went a fishing, and caught two Dozen and a half.

Tuesday 27. Moderate breezes southerly. Three Men went to Egg Island, and got only nine Eggs.

Wednesday 28, The first Part a moderate breeze westerly, the latter easterly and cloudy weather.

Carpenter

Carpenter finished the Lining. Smith mending the the Pots to dress our Victuals.

Thursday 29, Fresh Gales easterly and hazy weather. Carpenter fitting Knees. Smith as before.

Friday 30, Wind and weather as per Day past. Carpenter employed on the Stern. People making a Kiln, and clearing the Channel.

Saturday 31, Wind westerly, and fair weather. The Carpenter making a Rudder. People bringing round Iron for Ballast.

Sunday, Feb. 1, 1756, Moderate breezes and fair weather in the morning. Went among the birds, but got few or no eggs, which is a great loss to us. Three Men went out a fishing, and caught three Dozen and a half of fish, and a large Salmon.

Monday 2, Mostly a fresh Gale easterly, and fair weather. Carpenter about the Stern and Rudder. People bringing over Iron for ballast for the boat.

Tuesday 3, A fresh Gale easterly with hazy weather. Carpenter about the Pumps. People bringing over Fire-wood.

Wednesday 4, Moderate breezes north west, and unsettled weather. Carpenter caulking the Stern. Smith making another pair of Rudder-irons.

Thursday 5, Light breezes westerly. Carpenter and Smith as before. Three Men went out a fishing, and caught a dozen Fish and a Shark.

Friday 6, A moderate Gale easterly, fair weather. Carpenter fitting and nailing on the Rudder Irons, and People watering the boat to see if she is tight.

Saturday 7, Calm weather. Carpenter employed as before.

Sunday 8, Moderate breezes, fair weather in the Afternoon. Three Men went out a fishing, caught a sting-ray, and two dozen Rock Fish.

Monday 9, Mostly a fresh breeze easterly, fair weather. Hung the Rudder.

Tuesday

Tuesday 10; Variable Breezes, with some Rain. Carpenter making the main Boom, and finished it. People bringing over Iron for Ballast. Got 100 Penguins Eggs from the other Island.

Wednesday 11, Moderate Breezes, westerly and Rain. Carpenter making the Mast. Saved two Butts and two Half-butts of water.

Thursday 12; Fresh Gales westerly and cloudy weather. Carpenter finished the Mast, and made a Bowsprit and cross Jack-yard.

Friday 13. Wind and Weather as before. Carpenter making a Garf.

Saturday 14. A pleasant Gale easterly. Carpenter pay'd the larboard Side of the Boat with Pitch. In the Morning three Men went a fishing, and caught ten Fish and ten Penguins Eggs.

Sunday 15. Light variable Breezes, fair Weather. Carpenter pay'd the starboard Side, and got the Vessel ready for launching to-morrow. Three Men went a fishing, and caught three Dozen of Fish.

Monday 16. Fresh Breezes westerly, fair Weather. Laid the Ways to launch the Boat, and about ten o'Clock got her into the Water, and got the Mast in, and some Water and Ballast, and named her *The Happy Deliverance*.

Tuesday 17. Moderate Breezes westerly, fair Weather. People employed all Night in getting their Things into the Boat, and at high Water hauled her out into the Stream. When we got to the Mouth of the Channel, the Grapnails came Home, and the Boat drove on the Rocks, and struck several Times very hard, which we were afraid would have demolished her; but, thank God, with the List of the Sea got her off, and run her over the Bar. Anchored in four Fathom Water. Left the barren Rock, which we named *Bird Island*, having on Board two Butts and four Hogsheads of Water, two

live Hogs, one Firkin of Butter, about four Pound of Biscuit a Man, and ten Days salt Provisions at about two Ounces a Day per Man, but quite rotten and decayed.

Wednesday 18. At one in the Afternoon weighed with a light Breeze westerly, and stood to the Eastward in order to make the River St. Lucia our first Port. For twenty-five Days together we laboured under a continual Series of Distress, such as having little or no Provisions to eat; and met with strong Currents, setting at the Rate of a Mile and a half per Hour; so that when we had a fair Wind and pleasant Breeze we could barely stem the Current, which made us very uneasy, not knowing what to do: therefore as we found the Current set so strong to the Westward and mostly easterly Winds, thought proper to put back and try for the *Cape*. Accordingly, on *Tuesday, March 2*, bore away to the Westward in order to proceed to the *Cape*; but to our Mortification, the next Day the Weather looked as if it promised a very hard Gale from the Westward, and begun to rise apace.

Thursday March 4. The Wind and Sea increasing we endeavoured to lay to, but shipped such heavy Seas, that we expected every one would dash her to Pieces; therefore were obliged once more to bear away and scud under our Top-sail. Sometimes the Squalls were so violent, that the Sea appeared like Cliffs over the Stern. The Gale continued till about three o'Clock on *Friday Morning*, and then we had fine Weather. Nothing material happened afterwards till *Sunday, March 7*, when falling calm, we anchored about three Quarters of a Mile off Shore, and soon after perceived several of the Natives coming down from the Mountains, which encouraged us to try to land. Accordingly sent three Men on Shore in the Boat, one of which was *Thomas Ar-*

bold, a black Servant of the Captain's: we gave them a String of Amber Beads with them. When the Boat returned, we were told that the black Fellow had jumped overboard and swam to Shore. When he got Sight of us, he waved for us to run along Shore, which we did; and he and the Natives, in Number about forty, followed him. When we had ran about a League, we found a very convenient Place to land; and sent three Men in the small boat to fetch *Arnold* off, which they soon did. He and they were very desirous of going on Shore again, saying, the Natives had sent up in the Country for Sheep, Bullocks, &c. We sent only the three Men, who brought on Board Wood enough to last us four Days. In the interim *Thomas Arnold* gave us the following Account; that when he first got on Shore they seemed very shy of him; but he followed them, and when he came up to them, they all sat down, and desired him to sit down by them, which he did. Upon presenting the String of Amber Beads to the oldest Man among them, which seemed to be their Chief, he received it very kindly. Then he made Signs to them that he wanted to eat, they brought him some *Indian* Corn and Fruit, and when he had done eating, gave him some Water in a Callibash to drink, then directed him to the Place where we got him off. The Wind continuing westerly, at two in the Afternoon, *Monday March 8,* made Sail along Shore, and nothing remarkable happened till *March 10*, when the Wind shifted to the Eastward, therefore anchored in twelve Fathom, half a Mile off Shore. In the Evening several Natives come down to the Water-side hallowing to us, which made us endeavour to land, but found it impracticable. In the Morning the Natives repeated their Signals again, at the same Time driving down.

great Numbers of Cattle, such as Goats and Bullocks ; but still we could not find a Place to land.

Thursday 11. The first and latter Parts strong Gales easterly, and a very large Sea in the Morning. Four Men went in the small Boat to try to land, but could not, so returned on board again without Success.

Friday 12. Wind and Weather as per Day past. In the Morning weighed with a light Air westerly, and ran about a Mile farther to the Eastward. Then anchored again, being calm. Tried to land again, but found no Place fit to attempt going ashore. Our Spirits begin to fail us much, having no Bread left nor could we catch any Fish ; therefore were obliged to rest contented with about half an Ounce of stinking rotten Pork per Man a Day.

Saturday 13. The first Part strong Gales easterly, Middle and latter calm. In the Morning two Men went in Shore to try to catch Fish; but returned without Success. At the same Time assured us, there was so small a Surf the Boat might land. Then four Men went in the Boat ; two of them landed, and the other two returned with the Boat.

N. B. Since the 7th, have made from *Bird Island*, N. 5 Deg. 21 Min. E. and Long. 6. Deg. 20 Min. E.

Sunday 14. The first and middle Parts moderate and fair Weather. Two of our People having had nothing to eat these two Days, begged they might be put on Shore, and they would live among the Natives. Accordingly we sent the Boat with them, and landed them safe. Just as they got out of the Boat, a Shark took the Blade of one of the Oars in his Mouth, and almost wrench'd it from the Man's Hands. Towards Evening it grew little Wind, and seemed likely to shift to the westward, which made us very uneasy for the Men that were on Shore ; fearing

fearing it might blow too hard for us to ride till Morning ; therefore kept repeating Signals all Night, by shewing Lights in Hopes to bring them to the Water side, and get them off before the Surf rose too high. However we saw nothing of them till about six o'Clock in the Morning, when it was too late, there being a fresh Gale of Wind and a large Surf. Therefore we waved them along Shore, in Hopes to find a more favourable Place to get them off ; and by the Consent of every Body, bore away and made sail along Shore. We had scarce run two Leagues before we came to a very good Place, and immediately worked close in Shore, and anchored in five Fathom. Got the small Boat out, and sent four Men in her, two to go to meet the four Men that landed yesterday, and two to sound the River's Mouth, being in great Hopes we should find Water enough over the Bar for our Boat. In about three Hours the two Men returned with the other four, and called to us, but were afraid to attempt to come to us, there being too great a Surf to launch the Boat.

Monday 15. The first Part a fresh Gale westerly, with Squalls and Rain, Middle and latter Calms, and light Airs easterly. Were very uneasy all Night for our People and Boat not coming on board. At Daylight weighed and stood close to the Shore ; and seeing them still loath to venture, we called to them, that if they did not come off immediately, and give us some Advice or other whether there was any Possibility of getting into the River, we must be obliged to leave them, being without Provisions, or any Likelihood of getting any there. Our Threatenings had its desired Effect, for two of them ventured off in the Boat, although there was a large Surf. When they came on board they informed us, that the Natives received our Men very civilly, and gave them Beef and Fish to eat and Milk to drink,

and conducted them over the Mountains from where they landed till they met our People. The Wind now easterly, which made it bad Riding here; and a fair Wind into the River, whence they said there was Water enough for us. We all then agreed to wait till High-water, and run the Risk of the Bar. Therefore at eleven in the Morning weighed and stood in for the River. The small Boat sounded a-head: When they came the Length of the Bar, they waved us back again. Wore and anchored again; and when the Boat came on board they told us, they had but eight Feet water on the Bar, therefore intend waiting till High water. At two in the Afternoon weighed and made sail for the River, and got in very well, without shipping any water, and anchored in two and an half Fathom water. Have here at Spring Tide High-water three Fathom, and at low ditto eight Feet.

Upon our Arrival on Shore, our first Care was to consult in what Manner we might proceed to trade with the Natives for what Provisions and other Necessaries we were in need of, not having heard of any Trade being carried on, on that Part of the Coast as yet; however this did not take up much Time, having but few Commodities for that Use, such as Brass Coat-Buttons, small Iron Bolts, Nails, and some Copper Hoops, which we made into Bracelets for their Arms and Legs, what the People in India wear commonly in great Numbers, and call them Bangles. These we took on Shore and shewed them to the Natives; at the same Time making Signs to them as well as we could for what we wanted to exchange our Commodities, by kneeling down and gnawing the Grass, and holding our Hands up like Horns, and making a Noise like that of Bullocks, Sheep, &c. which they soon understood, and were very expeditious in driving down

two small Bullocks, which we soon agreed for, and purchased for about one Pound of Copper and three or four Brass Buttons, each Bullock weighing about five or six Hundred, very good Meat ; and they seemed very well satisfied with their Bargain, and promised to bring more Bullocks down when we wanted them. They likewise brought down Milk in great Quantities, which we used to purchase at a very cheap Rate, giving only a Brass Button for about two or three Gallons. Likewise a small Grain like Guinea wheat, which we purchased at the same Rate, and ground it between two Stones, and baked it upon some Embers for Bread, in Hopes it would keep till we could get better ; but this did not succeed, for it grew mouldy in three Days, therefore we afterwards boiled it with our Meat and found it very good Food. We staid here about a Fortnight, during which Time we often went up in the Country to their Towns about ten or twelve Miles, where they lived in Huts covered with Rushes like a kind of Thatch, which were very neat within, and they always offered one for us to lie in if we staid on Shore all Night, and were extremely obliging. At these Times we used to eat with them, and they liked our way of dressing Victuals, though they are particularly fond of the Intrauls, such as the Paunch and Guts, which they mostly eat raw, only making out the Excrement. They were pleased at coming on board our Boat, often went up the River in the small Boat with us, and behaved very sociably. They were no ways shy of their women, but frequently brought their own Sisters and Daughters and left them for a whole Day with us, when they were going into the woods which are very plenty hereabouts. Their chief Exercise is hunting, and their only Arms are Launces and two short Sticks with a Knob at the End, with which, after having wounded

wounded their Game with the Launce, they knock it down.

The River here is very full of Manattes or Sea-cows, which we found no ways mischievous: They mostly come on Shore in the Night, and their chief Food is Gras; the Natives sometimes catch them asleep and kill them to eat. They have a few Elephants Teeth, which they offered very cheap, but we had no Room to stow them in our Boat. They wear little or no Cloathing in the Day-time, and in the Night only a Bullock's Hide, which they dry thoroughly and make them very supple. Their chief Ornaments are a Piece of a Bullock's Tail, which hangs dangling down from their Rump to their Heels, with a few small Sea-Shells tied to it; they also wear small Pieces of the Skin tied round their Knees, Ankles and Arms. Their Hair they plaster up with a great Quantity of Tallow or Fat mixed with a kind of red Earth, and they rub their Bodies all over with Grease. They are prodigious active and dextrous with their Launces; we often saw them throw a Launce thirty or forty Yards, and hit a small Head of Corn. They have another Method of exercising themselves in the Day, and commonly when they meet or part from one another, and that is by dancing and jumping all round a Ring, and making a most hideous Noise, sometimes halloving and sometimes grunting like a Hog; then running backwards and forwards as hard as they can, flourishing their Launces. Another Circumstance I forgot to remark, which perhaps may be a little surprising; which is, that among these Natives, who are entirely black and all woolly haired, we met with a Youth, seemingly about 12 or 14 Years of Age, quite white, and his Features had the true Resemblance of an European, having fine light Hair, not in the least resembling that of the other Natives.

We farther observed, that this Boy was made use of as a kind of Domestic ; for they sent him on Errands, and sometimes would not let him eat with them, but made him stay till they had done ; tho' I must do them the Justice to say, I never saw a more amicable Sort of Folks among themselves than they are ; for if they have any thing to eat, be it ever so little, the Person who has it divides it equally as far as it goes with a seeming Pleasure. For about two or three Days before our Departure the abovementioned Boy was not to be seen, they being under some Apprehensions of his going away with us, as we imagined ; and the Morning we came away we could not see one of the Natives.

Monday 29, Fine pleasant weather, and wind down the River. Having by the Blessing of Providence laid in a comfortable Stock of Provisions, we at five in the Morning weighed and soon got on the Bar, where we found a very ugly Surf breaking quite over the Boat, and becalmed our Sail so that we had little or no Head-way, and were in great fear of driving on the Rocks ; however we had the Happiness to get safe out and made sail for the River St. Lucia.

Tuesday 30. Light variable Breezes with squally Weather and Rain. At one in the Afternoon the Table-land over the River bore west by south six Leagues. At Sun-set the Extremes of the Land from north-east by east to west by south Distance off Shore four Miles. This Evening, while we kept turning, found we got ground, therefore were in Hopes the Current was more favourable than usual ; found ourselves 10 Miles to the northward of Account. Course N. 50 E. Dist. 108 Miles, ~~Distance~~ 5. 21. Long. made 6. Deg. 20 Min. from *Bird Island*, Lat. Observ. 30 Deg. 32. Min. south.

Mer.

Wednesday

Wednesday 31, Moderate Gales westerly and fair weather, Course N. 25 E. Dist. 70 Miles Mer. Distance 5. 51. Long. made from *Bird Island* 6 Deg. 5 Min. east Lat. Acct. 29 Deg. 32 Min. south.

Thursday April 1, 1756, Light Airs southerly and fair weather. At Sun-set the Extremes of the Land at north-east by east to west by south distant one Mile. At eight in the Morning anchored in 10 Fathom, being calm, and at ten weighed with the wind at east south-east, and kept turning along Shore, Course N. 27 E. distant 27 Miles Mer. distant 6. 30. E. Long. made 7 Deg. 9 Min. E. Lat. Acc. 29 Deg. 5 Min. S.

Friday 2, Light variable Breezes and Calms with squally Weather; Rain, with Lightning in the Night. At Sun-set the Extremes of the Land at east north-east to west by south distant off Shore four Miles. At Noon, ditto, from north north-east to west south-west, distant two Mile Course. North 39 E. distant 40 Miles. Mer. Dist. 6. 28. E. Lat.. per Account, 28 Deg. 34 Min. S. Long made 7 Deg. 38 Min. east.

Saturday 3, Light variable Breezes and cloudy weather. At Sun-set the Extremes of the Land from north-east by north to south-west, distant off Shore two Leagues. At Noon, ditto, from north to west distant off Shore two Leagues. Since we have had the wind baffling and easterly; have lost about eight Leagues, though but seven Miles by Observation: Therefore before this Day, have had the Current in our Favour. By the Land have not got a Mile a-head this 24 Hours; therefore makes no Difference in the Reckoning, and includes it in Yesterday's Work.

Sunday 4, The first and middle Parts strong Gales and hard Squalls at north north-east, with cloudy weather

weather. At four in the Afternoon anchored in 12 Fathom water, the Extremes of the Land at north-east to west, distant one Mile; found the Current set at the Rate of two Knots per Hour to the westward. At Noon weighed with a light Breeze to westward, in order to put into the River St. Lucia, if the Entrance we now see is it.

Monday 5, The first Part fair weather, and the wind westerly; Middle squally, with Thunder, Lightening and Rain. At nine in the Evening anchored in 10 Fathom Water, intending to go in in the Morning if it proves a Harbour. At five in the Morning weighed and stood close in; and by all Appearance it seemed to break quite across, and had a small River within; however, as the wind continued westerly, agreed to push on along Shore for Delagoa; but towards Noon the wind came easterly, and we bore away for the River; and at three in the Afternoon anchored about one Mile from the Entrance, which broke very high all across, so that we were afraid of going in. It blew very hard all Night, which made us ride hard with a heavy Sea, tumbling right in. Course north Dist. 23. Mer. Dist. 6. 28. E, Long. 7 Deg. 38 Min. Lat. Observ. 28 Deg. 16 Min. south. *N. B.* What we went yesterday is took into this Day's work.

Tuesday 6, In the Morning had little wind easterly, and seemed little Surf on the Bar; therefore weighed and made sail for the River, and got safe in, having no less than 10 Feet water. As we were running up the River to look for an anchoring Place, grounded upon a Sand in the Middle, but got off next Tide without Damage. Moored in three Fathom Water.

We went on Shore, and soon found the Inhabitants to be quite another sort of People from those we last parted with; for when we shewed them

what we had to trade with, they signified to us that they wanted some small kind of Grain, as we imagined, by their taking up some Sand off the Beach, and running it out of one Hand into the other, which we were entirely at a loss about. However, upon shewing them Brass Buttons, they immediately brought down some Bullocks, Fowls, Potatoes, Pumkins, &c. The Bullocks we could not agree about, they wanting some Brass Rings big enough to go round the Collar. The Fowls, Pumkins, &c. we bought great Plenty of at a very cheap Rate: Five or six grown Fowls for a small Piece of Buntin, which we make our Colours of, not worth above a Groat in *England*. As we staid here three weeks, we spent most of our Time in walking about the Country, and seeing their Towns and Method of living, and endeavoured to carry on a petty Trade for what we wanted. They seeming to have a great Veneration for Brass, we carried a Brass Handle of an old Chest with us, and shewed it them, for which they immediately offered us two Bullocks, which we readily agreed to; and they drove them down to our Boat. We found these a haughty, proud sort of People, and not altogether so honest as the former, having detected the principal Governor, who we had already paid for a Lodging in one of their Huts for the Night, stealing some Pieces of Iron we had with us in a Basket, to defray our Expences till our Return to the Boat. We staid two or three Days with them in the Country, in which Time we never could get them to eat with us, nor would they let us eat with them. They likewise differed greatly from the other People aforementioned in their Cookery, as they dress all their Victuals in a very cleanly Manner, and are likewise very cleanly in their Bodies; for the first Thing they do in the Morning is to wash themselves all over;

then they go to some Kind of Devotion, which we never observed in the others. Neither have these any of the same Ornaments the others use. They pride themselves much in their Hair, which they dress up very neatly ; and they are extremely shy in regard to their Women. Their Arms are the same as the others, and also their Diversions. We found a few Men here who came from *Delagoa*, and had some Ambergrease and Elephant's Teeth to dispose of. The latter in great Plenty.

Sunday 18, A pleasant Gale westerly and fair weather. At seven in the Morning being all on board, weighed and made sail ; about a Quarter before High-water, when we were got almost to the Bar, our People very imprudently hauled the Sails down and let go the Grapnail close to the brake of a Sand, and nine of them got the Boat out and went on Shore, swearing bitterly that they would sooner take their chance of living among the Natives than be drowned in attempting to go over the Bar ; so the rest of us who remained on board, were either to venture over the bar, or to go on Shore, the Vessel not being able to get back, the wind and tide setting both out of the River, so that before half ebb she would ground and beat to Pieces. Therefore, in Hopes to save ourselves and the boat, we weighed in God's name, and soon got to the breakers ; there we lay beating in a dismal condition, having no more than eight foot water, and the vessel drawing five foot. After half an hour's conflict had a kind of smooth on the surface, and by the Almighty's providence we got safe out of the river *St. Lucia*. The poor creatures who had left us, some with only a shirt and a pair of drawers, travelled along shore, and we made the best of our way to the northward. At noon the river *St. Lucia* bore southwest 6 leagues, from whence I take my departure.

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allowing it to be in Lat. 28 deg. 14 min. S. Long.
from London 30 : 15.

Monday 19, A fine pleasantgale in the south-west quarter and fair weather. At Sun-set the extreams of the Land from north-east by north to south-west by south, distance off Shore one mile and a half. At Sun-rise the extremes of the Land at south-west half south to north north-east, Distance two miles, find a current seven miles in our Favour ; this Day's course north 15 east, distant 118 m. long. at River St. *Lucia* 32 E. Mer. dis. 28 east, lat. obs. 25. 19.

Tuesday 20, A pleasant Gale in the south-west quarter, and fair weather. From Noon till Five o'clock steered north-east by north, about five Knots. an hour ; at that time the south point of *Delagoa-bay* was west north-west distance two miles. Bore away for the River, intending to wait till our People should come up with us, whom we expected would reach us from the river St. *Lucia* in four or five days. At Sun-set the southermost Point of *Delagoa-bay* bore south one league, the body of the island St. *Mary's*, S. W. two miles, the extremes of the land to the northward in sight from N. to N. W. by W. dist. three leagues. In the evening stood on under an easy Sail, waiting for moon light to run in, which would be at ten o'clock. At seven in the evening sounded ground four fathoms ; then hawl'd to the northward, in hopes of deepening our water, but soon shoal'd to two fathoms and a half ; therefore immediately anchored at half an hour past eight. Mr. *Jones* and I were upon the watch, and he perceived the sea to break a little way a-stern of us, and asked my opinion of it. I looked very stedfastly at it ; and perceived it came nearer to us. I was pretty much terrified finding we were almost surrounded with breakers, and advised Mr. *Jones* to weigh and try to get clear of them, and called Mr. *Collet* and the rest, who

who readily assisted in getting under sail, tho' we had but an indifferent opinion of moving, as the wind blew right in, and we were afraid of shoaling our water in going nigher in ; but we had no time to lose as it was almost low water. However, our spirits were soon cheered, by finding that we had deepened to four fathom, and soon after made a board to the southward, and had from five to six and a half and seven fathoms ; and imagining there was no fear of breakers in six fathoms, came to an anchor. At Sun-rise the south point of the bay, south-east three miles, the island St. Mary's south-west distant one mile, the extremes of the brake on a spit on the north-east end of St. Mary's at north-west-by west, distant two miles. At high water there is a rolling sea upon it, and increases breaking gradually as the water falls, and dries on some parts at low water spring tides. At noon weighed with the sea breeze, and steered out the same way we came in, till we got without all the breakers ; then hauled to the northward for the river. When a-breast of the break, had but ten feet water, but soon after deepened to six fathoms ; which depth we carried about two miles, steering north-west, then deepened to nine fathom, which we kept about one mile ; then presently shoaled at once to two fathoms, steering the same course, but soon deepened to three and four fathom again ; then came to five fathom, which depth we carried about four leagues, steering west and west-by-north, then shoaled it gradually to three fathom. At four in the afternoon anchored in *Delagoa* river, in nine fathom, where we found the *Rose* galley now, Capt. *Chandler*, trading for beef and teeth, of whom most of us begged a passage to *Bombay*. After staying about three weeks, we saw a small country boat coming up the river, which brought three of our people, who

left

left us at river St. Lucia, and they informed us the other six were remaining on the other side of the bay of *Delagoa*, waiting the opportunity of a boat to bring them over. Here Mr. Jones, Collet, and myself, thought this would be the properst place to secure the treasure, packets, and other effects. In order to which, we enticed four or five of our men on shore, and secured two more on board the snow. This done, Mr. Jones went with Capt. Chandler's pinnace manned and armed, and took all the money, plate, and packets he could find, and brought them on board the *Snow*, in order to deliver them on our arrival at *Madras*. The people left in the sloop, being afraid we should pay them another unwelcome visit, took an opportunity of getting away in the night. May the 25th, we weighed in the *Rose* gallily, in order to proceed to *Madagascar*, to compleat the cargo, on the account of a difference between Capt. Chandler and the natives, who had first sold him upwards of 100 head of cattle, and afterwards stole them all away. The day we left the land we saw a sail, which proved to be our sloop, which immediately bore down to us, and two of the people came on board the snow, one of whom was the Carpenter; who prevailed on Capt. Chandler to buy the sloop for 500 rupees, which he gave his note for. They told us they had taken in the other six men who were left behind at the river St. Lucia, three of whom were now dead, and two more very ill; and these in two or three days after died likewise of the fatigue of travelling over land. Then we proceeded for *Madagascar*, in company with the sloop, and in about 22 days made the island, and anchored at *Morondava*, June the 14th; and on the 16th arrived there the *Carnarvon*, *Norton Hutchinson*, commander, from Europe for *China*.

There-

Therefore, as our packets and treasure were directed for *Madras*, we took a passage in the *Carnarvon*, and leaving *Morondava*, July the 1st, we, by God's great providence, arrived at *Madras*, August the 1st, where we delivered the packets, treasure, and other private effects.

F I N I S.



E R R A T A.

P. 240. l. 16. for *And one other*, read *Johannes Taylor*,
Seaman.

P. 281. l. 34. for *N. Distance*, read *Mer. Distance*.

21 MAY



